

Mass Murder: Shall They Drag Us In?

AN EDITORIAL

IS THERE anyone who can read even the terribly sterilized newspaper reports of the mass murder over in Europe without a feeling of horror?

We read of the innocent dead who lie buried under the wreckage at Coventry. We turn to the same news that "fires are raging" madly over cities like Hamburg and the towns of France.

The common people of Europe—women, children and the aged—are being murdered. These poverty-stricken, decent people in England, Italy, France and Germany, who have never seen each other, who have no conceivable quarrel with each other, are now being destroyed as if by some raging maniac of the skies.

But this is not all.

OUT of this suffering, a conspiracy is being brewed to drag the people of the United States into the midst of this disaster.

The cry that America "must go in" is getting louder and louder in the press.

The cry is followed up by a raft of phony "arguments." And in the midst of this, the Roosevelt Government does not wait. Roosevelt is rushing new armaments to Britain. Every plane he sent yesterday is tied to the necks of the American people dragging them closer and closer to the flames.

THE "argument" heard everywhere is that the British Empire needs war loans and credits here; that we should rush our ships and airplanes to Britain. And heard with greater brazenness every day is the cry that this "aid short of war" must be followed by the shipment of MEN.

The seductive pre-election argument that "there is no place to ship our boys" has been dropped. In its place, comes the military expert of the New York Times, Hanson W. Baldwin, to prove that England must have America's aid "in ships, planes, money and men." (Nov. 19.)

This is followed by hysterical dispatches in the New York Post proclaiming to the people that:

"Experts now raise the question of whether Britain will not actually be short of manpower by the summer of 1941. . . . It is not only probable but likely that the time will come when those British, who admit that they hope the U. S. will come into the war will also admit that American men are needed." (Nov. 20.)

The Churchill-Wall Street plan is working like clockwork. From abroad, the suave Lord Lothian broadcasts that he wants our boys; over here, the newspapers echo this shameful plea. It is coming to pass just as that British agent, Sir George Paish hinted when he boasted to Senator Wheeler, "I got the U. S. in the last time, and we can do it again."

Where were these false arguments a few weeks ago, before the elections? Where were they when both Roosevelt and Willkie repeated vehement peace pledges to the people?

It is but a few weeks ago that Roosevelt cynically told the anxious mothers of America, "I am fighting to keep our people from foreign wars." (Nov. 2.)

Roosevelt, and the press, are turning that pledge to ashes.

The truth is that American people will be committing a crime against the English people and the people of Europe if we involve the United States deeper and deeper into the bloodshed.

The more Roosevelt makes the United States a partner in the imperialist squabble over colonies, the longer will the war last, the more difficult does it become for the peoples of England and Germany to rise before their rulers and say, "Stop this criminal slaughter! We have had enough! We have no quarrel with our brothers and fellow-workers on the other side!"

The frightful hypocrisy of the American ruling class cannot hide the truth that the Roosevelt Government is pushing the United States into the war in order to guarantee that the war continues and spreads, instead of being stopped by the wrathful peoples of England and Europe in their own way.

THE Roosevelt government is afraid that the British masses will reach their hands to their German working-class brothers who groan under Hitler and say, "Let us unite against the imperialist masters who turn us into beasts slaying each other for their own greedy gains!"

When Roosevelt rushes planes, and when the American prostitute press murmurs louder and louder that American flesh and blood must be flung into the scales, this means that American profiteers fear the rise of a revolutionary peoples peace movement in England and Europe which will quench the fires of war and stop the flow of fat war orders.

This is the core of all the latest war moves and war propaganda which have obliterated the solemn peace pledges of three weeks ago. Everything else is deliberate lies or shameful self-delusion.

What became of the rosy promises of 1917? They were swept aside in the obscurities of poverty, unemployment and post-war misery.

What will become of the latest pledges of "democracy" and "civilization"? They are already being trampled on by the mad scramble for power and profits. The rulers of all capitalist countries are moving toward their own Hitlerism.

America must help the peoples of England and Europe by halting the Wall Street conspiracy which aims to prolong the war for the sake of profits. The American people, for their own safety and security, must help the British and European masses stop the slaughter with a People's Peace, a peace without slavery, annexations, conquest or imperialist dominations!

But to keep America at peace and to bring relief to suffering English and European masses, American people must put a stop to the mad rush by which the Government is dragging this nation toward the abyss. It must call a halt to the "aid-short-of-war" conspiracy which aids only the imperialists, but dooms the masses across the sea to further disasters. It must demand that America throw its power into the scale for peace, not for the spreading and continuation of the awful slaughter.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVII, No. 281

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 3 Cents

Weather

Local—Cloudy, occasional rain and slightly warmer.
Eastern New York State—Cloudy and slightly warmer with occasional rain.

C.I.O. VOWS FIGHT FOR PEACE AND WARNS AGAINST U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR

2nd Raid on Birmingham Sets Part of City Ablaze

Nazis Claim Destruction Is Now 'Recognizable'; German Industry Hit

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (UP).—German bombers set new fires in all parts of Birmingham "which made the work of destruction further recognizable," DNB, official news agency, said tonight in describing the second consecutive night raid on the British industrial city Wednesday.

The raiders were reported to have aimed their bombs particularly at northeastern and southeastern parts of the city where there are great numbers of factories.

"Three big fires broke out in each area, presumably causing unusually severe damage, the agency said. 'Additionally eight smaller fires were started in all parts of the city.'"

In the night raids on London, the ancient "city or financial section and the Whitehall or government buildings area were reported heavily attacked.

Earlier reports had said that "several hundred" bombing planes waged a "large attack along the broadest front against armament works and harbors of South and Middle England" Wednesday night.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES BRITISH TARGET
LONDON, Nov. 21 (UP).—The Royal Air Force made a large scale attack on the German industrial center of Duisburg-Ruhrort last night, damaging shipping and warehouses and causing many fires and explosions, the Air Ministry reported today.

British bombers also raided the German-held ports of a Lorient, Dunkerque and Ostend and several enemy airbases, the Ministry said. One British plane failed to return.

Coastal command bombers were said to have raided "successfully" a number of air bases in Brittany, Normandy and Picardy, and to have bombed airbases in the region of Valenciennes and Arras.

Rome Declares Greek Attacks 'Cracked Up'

Bombing of British Bases Is Reported By Italians

ROME, Nov. 22 (UP).—The Italian war communiqué said that repeated Greek attacks "cracked up" against strong Italian resistance and that air formations heavily bombed Greek bases and positions.

Malta and British positions in Africa also were heavily attacked by Italian aviation, the communiqué said.

The communiqué said:

"On the Greek front, especially in the Korcia (Koritsa) sector, repeated attacks cracked up against strong resistance by our troops. Our aviation bombed the base at Preveza and also military objectives in the zones of Trikala and Korcia. Four of our planes did not return."

"One of our air squadrons attacked military objectives at Malta hitting the air field at Venetia and military works and the arsenal at Valletta. Violent fires were caused. All planes returned."

ALBANIAN REBELS INCREASE ACTIVITY
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 21 (UP).—Reports of increasing activity of Albanian rebels reached the frontier today as furious fighting continued between attacking "Greeks and Italians falling back in most sectors."

Galicnik, on the frontier, received reports that Gen. Saban Bes, leader of the Albanian tribes in the Miridit region of northern Albania, was moving southward at the head of 3,000 men.



After Bombers: Extent of destruction of homes and loss of life is shown in wreckage of this row of London homes wrecked by German bombers. Members of Air Raid Precaution Corps are seen removing debris.

Prout Court-Martial To Continue Tonight

Confessed Associate of Christian Front Terrorists Who First Stole Guard Ammunition Is Also Facing Retrial in U. S. Court

By John Meldon

Eight witnesses appeared before a nine-man court martial of the New York National Guard sitting at the 102nd Coast Artillery Armory, Madison Avenue and 94th Street, Wednesday night as Capt. T. Prout, Jr., appeared on charges of having stolen 1,800 rounds of ammunition which he gave to William G. Bishop, Christian Front terrorist leader.

Capt. Prout was arrested Jan. 14 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and subsequently tried in a Brooklyn Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government, and theft of government property. The federal trial, conducted in an atmosphere of extreme friendliness between the defense and the prosecution, resulted in mistrial for Prout and four other Christian Front terrorists. They come up for retrial on Nov. 26.

After a long delay, it was announced that Capt. Prout would be court-martialed by the New York National Guard on the theft charge. The serious matter of a National Guard officer conspiring and actually plotting with bomb-making terrorists, as Capt. Prout's signed confession obtained by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed in the federal trial did not concern the court-martial as the charges against Capt. Prout are confined to the accusation that he stole government property—nothing more.

However, despite the fact that Capt. Prout is being court-martialed on this relatively minor charge, as compared with more serious conspiracy charges brought against him.

These arrests yesterday brought the total of Indian nationalist leaders now imprisoned to at least eight. Last week Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian National Congress leader, was sentenced to four years at hard labor for speaking against India's involvement in war.

Report Italian Shakeup
LONDON, Nov. 21 (UP).—Information reaching London today asserted that 60 Italian officers had been removed from their positions in Albania in a shake-up of the Italian command.

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Social Democracy Masks Real War Aims Of London, Berlin and Washington

By Harry Raymond

New evidences of a desperate policy on the part of the British, German and American ruling classes to curb the rising opposition of the workers to the war and their demand for peace and social security have flooded the press in the last few days.

From Britain, and especially from the social-democratic Labor Party section of the cabinet, came the announcement yesterday that the war aims are no longer defense of the Empire but a "revolution," led undoubtedly by the Bank of England, to bring "social security" to all.

This announcement, made at a London

Demand for Shorter Day Clashes With Green's War Stand

Racketeering, Other Issues Bring Undercurrent of Turmoil Beneath 'Peace' at A. F. of L. Convention

By Louis F. Budenz

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—That silent tug-of-war which is going on within the "tranquil" American Federation of Labor emerged in sharp outlines out of the first three days' sessions of the 60th Annual AFL Convention, as the delegates devoted this Thanksgiving holiday to rest and play.

The Executive Council's systematic plan to weld labor to the Roosevelt Administration and its war policy—testified to by the frequent and effusive endorsements by President William Green of Mr. Roosevelt and his tactics—was re-emphasized late yesterday evening in the announcement that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will appear on the convention rostrum Monday morning.

For several years Madame Perkins has not been in the good graces of the AFL chiefs, and has not been invited to address any AFL convention since that held at Tampa in 1936. Her reappearance—along with the array of other government spokesmen—testifies to the determination of the Executive Council to the hiding of the White House at all costs.

In view of this effort to go along with the Administration's war policy without reservations, the persistent insistence of the union membership that the 30-hour week and 6-hour day be adopted—as evidenced by the strong resolutions on this subject—becomes more striking.

In the Executive Council report.

there has been a retreat from the 30-hour week demand, and the 40-hour week is now made "the Magnet Line" of the AFL. But the resolutions filed with the convention—coming from labor groups of differing character—indicate the resentment of the workers at the present intense speed-up and at the continuing unemployment.

The AFL leadership's agreement to the doctrine of "sacrifice" by labor, as voted by William Green in answer to President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson, is likely to collide sharply during the coming year with these demands of the workers for shorter hours and other bettered conditions.

The Council itself has had to take cognizance of this unrest among the AFL members. Its report of this year is more replete with such phrases as "we appeal to labor," "we urge upon labor," in conjunction with certain progressive proposals than has been the case for a number of years. At the same time, such phrases are enveloped

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Farmers Vote for Peace, Cooperation With Labor

36th Convention Gets Lewis Greeting, Pledge of Support; Resolution Condemns Involvement, Calls for 'Defense of Agriculture'

By Harold Preece

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21.—America's fighting farm organization, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, stood committed today to a continued program of international peace and cooperation with organized labor by action of resolution at its 36th Annual convention here.

While the delegates were deciding upon their official for the next year, the convention received a telegram from CIO President John L. Lewis pledging fullest cooperation of the country's 4,000,000 CIO members in winning the aims of the farmers.

Previously the convention had pledged in its program for next year continued cooperation with both the AFL and the CIO.

Said Lewis in his message addressed to President John Vesecky: "Please convey to your convention

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Vultee Corp. Yields 12½¢ Hourly Raise

War Dept. No-Strike Demand Still Blocks Opening

(By United Press)

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 21.—The Vultee Aircraft Co. and the United Automobile Workers Union CIO, today agreed on a compromise settlement of their wage dispute, major issue of the strike which has closed the factory since Friday.

There remained but one point to be ironed out—a one-year agreement against further strikes, demanded by the company—before the walkout could end and the plant resume production of \$80,000,000 worth of planes for the United States, Britain and South America.

The union was reported to have agreed to the company's proposal of a minimum wage of 62 and a half cents an hour. The original UAW demand was for 75 cents an hour, a 25-cent increase over the present minimum. During early negotiations the union demand dropped to 68 cents but was restored to 75 when the strike was called.

Other clauses in the agreement included vacation and holiday pay and sick leave of five days a year.

Lewis Condemns Letting Defense Contracts to Labor Act Violators

HILLMAN MOCKED

Convention to Elect Officers Today; Expect Adjournment

By Alan Max

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—In a Thanksgiving Day session this morning, the CIO convention placed itself squarely on the side of peace by warning against any "foreign entanglements" which would drag the country into the war and by proclaiming that the welfare of the people is the keystone to real national defense.

In a session packed with drama and important decisions, the delegates also cheered the passage of a resolution denouncing the policy of the Roosevelt administration for

The text of John L. Lewis' remarks on awarding of defense contracts to corporations violating the Labor Act and the text of resolutions adopted on "Preservation of Peace and Democratic Institutions," and on "Guarantees of Collective Bargaining in Government Contracts" appear on page 5.

awarding juicy contracts to labor law violators. They roared their approval as President John L. Lewis launched a blistering attack upon the administration in the discussion on the contracts resolution and mocked Sidney Hillman's defense of the administration yesterday.

In taking its stand for the preservation of peace and democratic institutions, the convention "applauded Lewis for his 'masterful Labor Day address' of September, 1939, warning of the efforts that would be made to drag the nation into the war. They also pointed out that in the recent election campaign the candidates of both major political parties 'gave their sacred pledge' that this country would be kept at peace 'only because of the expression on the part of the people of their grave fears regarding these efforts to drag this country into war.'"

"This nation must not enter into any foreign entanglements which may in any way drag us down the path of entering or becoming involved in foreign wars," the convention stated. "Eternal vigilance by organized labor will be the basic guarantee that a repetition of 1917 will be avoided and that peace and security for our nation will be preserved."

WARN OF WAR ECONOMY

The resolution concluded with a warning that to ignore the fundamental principles of the rights and welfare of the people and limit "our nation's activities to the building of more armories of airplanes," tanks and guns will not serve but rather will defeat the basic interests of national defense.

The convention's fight to keep the nation at peace was not strengthened, however, when in a resolution attacking the "dictatorships and totalitarianism of Nazism and fascism," it mistakenly lumped Communism along with them.

This resolution was viewed as a partial concession to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' forces. It was clear, however, that it in no way satisfied the Amalgamated leaders who had come here apparently with the intention of disrupting the convention through the "Red" purge. On this point the resolution squarely stated:

RED-BAITING OPPOSED

"There is room for all of us in this great movement to work for these noble ideals and sound objectives."

The Amalgamated leaders were likewise sorely disappointed when Chairman Thomas J. Kennedy of the Resolutions Committee declared there was no need for dis-

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Ask Aid for Spain: The first American Rescue Ship Mission, administered by the American Spanish Aid Committee, 200 Fifth Ave., launched a special drive for funds in the Times Square area when a 24-foot, two-ton life boat toured the theatre district Wednesday night. The rescue ship, for which funds are now being collected, will bring 2,000 of the 150,000 Spanish refugees now in France to a haven in Latin-American countries. —Daily Worker Photo.

Prout Court-Martial To Continue Tonight

Confessed Associate of Christian Front Terrorists
First Who Stole Guard Ammunition Is
Also Facing Retrial in U. S. Court

(Continued from Page 1)

him previously in the criminal case, the trial judge advocate (the army's prosecutor), in order to bolster its case against the defendant, was compelled Wednesday night to refer to the fascist Christian Front throughout the presentation of his charges.

The nine-man court, sitting in the case, is headed by Col. H. H. Robert Drown. The prosecution is being conducted by Lieut. Alfred J. Mungo, trial judge advocate. Capt. Prout is being defended by civilian counsel Parnell J. T. Callahan, who is actively conducting the defense, and Capt. Alfred E. Smith, Jr., son of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, military aide to Gov. Lehman, and a reserve officer. Capt. Smith's position in the trial is a formally adhered to in court-martial proceedings, wherein a defendant is represented by an officer but is permitted civilian counsel.

The full text of Capt. Prout's signed confession obtained by FBI agents after his arrest, was read to the nine-man court. In the confession, the defendant admitted having given the ammunition to the Christian Front terrorist Bishop, and also admitted that in the course of one of the several meetings with Bishop and other terrorists, he took part in discussions on the technique of bomb-making.

Capt. Prout admitted advising Bishop and his cohorts that their plans for making bombs out of tins, loaded with explosives, could be improved upon by "using pipe." He admitted in his confession this suggestion was given so that the bombs could be "made more effective."

Defense counsel Callahan fought stubbornly to have the confession struck from the records, charging that it had been obtained "under duress" during Capt. Prout's questioning by FBI agents. His objection was overruled.

While the ten-page typewritten confession, which took 15 minutes to read, was permeated with Capt. Prout's admissions of a close tie with the fascist Christian Front, discussions by Bishop and Capt. Prout of terrorist tactics, the "need for a military dictatorship," and

highly provocative anti-Semitic utterances, the court, because of the technical limits of the charges, concerned itself only with that part of the confession which related to the theft of guard ammunition.

A second attempt by the defense to block the charges against the defendant, temporarily at least, was successful when the judges ruled that testimony by FBI agent Robert J. Lynch, relating to his examination of the ammunition vault records of Capt. Prout's 165th Infantry Regiment, showing that the ammunition was missing, be withheld until the records were made available to the defense.

Witnesses, all called by the trial judge advocate, included FBI agents and officers of the New York National Guard and one Guard private. The FBI agents who testified against Capt. Prout were Glenn A. Paulsen, who served the original government arrest warrant on the defendant; Thomas B. Wade, who testified as to witnessing Prout's signing of the confession; and Raymond F. Newkirk, who told the court he had found some of the stolen ammunition in Bishop's apartment.

Guard officers called to testify were Col. Arden Sweeney, Capt. Louis Henry Munster and Capt. James Bidwell. The latter two officers told the court that Capt. Prout had discussed his case with them following the federal trial. The court admitted Capt. Bidwell's testimony as constituting an admission by the defendant that he "gave away ammunition."

Another witness called by the prosecution was Private Alfred J. Quinlan, who had been in charge of ammunition stores in Capt. Prout's regiment at the time of the theft. Quinlan himself faces charges, in a separate trial to be held by the National Guard, in connection with the theft of the ammunition.

During the course of Wednesday's court-martial proceedings, Capt. Prout did not take the witness stand, remaining seated at the defense table. He was wearing his captain's uniform.

At midnight, Col. Drown recessed the trial and announced that it would be resumed in the same armory tonight at 8 o'clock.

Air Marshal Of RAF Taken By Italians

Boyd's Plane Forced
Down Off Sicily—
Major Captured

ROME, Nov. 21 (UP).—The 24-hour Italian air patrol over the Straits of Sicily was credited tonight with capturing Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd, the highest ranking British officer taken prisoner so far in the war.

Boyd's plane was forced down by Italian fighters which intercepted it near Sicily enroute to Cairo, where Boyd was to become second in command of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East.

(The Air Ministry in London confirmed that Boyd had been captured by the Italians.) Captured by Boyd was a British major and three lesser officers. Boyd, formerly commander of the balloon barrage in Britain with the rank of Vice Air Marshal, was promoted on the eve of his departure several days ago for Cairo.

Rumanian Premier To Meet Nazis in Austria

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (UP).—The official DNB News Agency reported today that Rumania's Premier and Foreign Minister, Gen. Ion Antonescu, and Luca Sturdza, arrived this afternoon at Bruck, near Vienna.

(Bucharest quarters said they expected that Rumania would adhere to the Axis tri-partite pact in a manner similar to Hungary's action yesterday.)

The Rumanian representatives, accompanied by Dr. Wilhelm Fabricius, German Minister to Bucharest, were greeted by representatives of the Nazi foreign office.

Australian Poor Hit By New War Taxes

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 21 (UP).—Commonwealth Treasurer Arthur W. Fadden submitted to the House of Representatives today a 276,000,000 Pounds (\$1,104,000,000) budget to finance the war.

The main features of the budget were an increased taxation range, including lower incomes not previously taxed and an increased sales tax.

500 Panama Canal Workers Go On Strike

Negro Mechanics From
Jamaica Demand Pay
Raise, Better Treatment

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Nov. 21.—About 500 Negro workers from Jamaica, mechanics engaged on Canal construction projects at Gatun, went on strike yesterday for higher wages and better treatment for the foremen and superintendent. The men also objected to working in the rain. Most of the workers have had union and strike experience in their home area during militant struggles there two years ago.

The strike halted construction of the townships for a third set of canal locks.

Slovak Trade Group Greeted In Moscow

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—A Slovakian trade delegation headed by Yan Orsag and including members representing the ministries of finance, national economy and the Society of Slovakian Industry arrived in Moscow yesterday.

They were met by a Soviet delegation headed by Director Michustin of the department of trade treaties of the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Trade and by representatives of the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. Also at the station was the staff of the Slovakian legation in Moscow.

Greeks, Italians Here to Hold Solidarity Rally

Outstanding Leaders of
Both Nationalities
To Participate

Leading Americans of Greek and Italian extraction will speak at a public meeting called under the auspices of L'Unita del Popolo, progressive Italian language newspaper, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

Gino Bardi, editor of the paper, will preside at the meeting, which will be addressed by Professor Gaspare Nicotri, a Garibaldi volunteer in the Greek revolution; Demetrios Christopher, editor of the Greek paper Eleftheria, and Professor Ambrogio Donini, formerly of the University of Rome.

Royal Society Honors 2 American Students

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UP).—The Royal Society today awarded medals to Professor H. C. Urey of Columbia University for his discovery of heavy hydrogen and to Professor A. H. Compton of the University of Chicago for his research in the fields of X-rays and cosmic rays.

The society's most distinguished medal was awarded to Professor Paul Langevin of the College de France, Paris, for his pioneer work on the electron theory, magnetism and other subjects. Recent reports said the Germans had arrested and imprisoned Langevin.

Entire Crew of 24 Lost

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 21 (UP).—A passenger steamer last night collided with a minesweeper as it was leaving Melbourne, sending the minesweeper to the bottom with the loss of its entire crew of 24 men.



Ships in S. America Wait War's End: The German merchant ships Nienberg and Lahn, the Italian-owned Gianfranco and Monte Santo and the French steamers Formosa and Campana, tied up at their moorings at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Churchill, King In Parliament Hail U.S. Aid

Halifax in Report Tells
Of Proposals of Trade
Agreement With USSR

LONDON, Nov. 21.—King George today opened a new session of Parliament with a pledge that Great Britain will "continue the fight."

In the House of Commons Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared "we have not done so badly," while Foreign Minister Halifax made a companion summation of affairs in the House of Lords.

Halifax said that Britain had made "certain proposals" to the Soviet Union for a trade agreement which he said he had "reason to believe" might be acceptable, and that proposals also had been made for a "compromise" settlement of problems arising from the Soviet annexation of territory.

HAILS U. S. AID

The King spoke for four minutes. He said he was confident that victory was assured "not only by the prowess of the armed forces of my empire and those of my allies, but also by the devotion of the civil defense forces and the tenacity and industry of my people."

He welcomed the cordial relations between Britain and the United States, saying:

"The relations of my government with that of the United States of America could not be more cordial, and I learn with the utmost satisfaction of the ever-increasing volume of munitions of war which are arriving from that country."

Then he hailed America for helping Britain, mentioning in particular the transfer of 50 destroyers traded for air and naval bases. He warned that Britain had a long road to travel, saying:

"I have never concealed from the darker side of our dangers and burdens—because it is there and because I know it is in adversity that British qualities shine the brightest."

German Ships Driven Into Mexican Ports

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (UP).—German Minister von Collenberg today delivered to Foreign Under-Secretary Ramon Beteta sworn statements of the skippers of the German merchantmen which made an unsuccessful attempt to sail from Tampico Saturday.

It was understood that the statements reiterated earlier declarations by the captains that their vessels were pursued into Mexican territorial waters by unidentified warships, compelling three of them to return to the port of Tampico and forcing the scuttling and burning of the steamer Phrygia.

Iron Guard Rule in Rumania

Food Grows Scarce, People Suffer;
See Change as Same Old Oppression

(Special to Inter-Continental News)

BUCHAREST, (By Mail).—"It is the same old dog, only his collar has been changed." In this proverb the masses of Rumania have summed up their opinion of every change of Government. The same comment applies today to the new orientation of the Rumanian bourgeoisie.

To the outer world it might appear that Rumania had undergone a radical transformation. The dictatorship of the Iron Guard has given place to an open pro-Nazi dictatorship. King Carol, who returned from exile ten years ago and deposed his son Michael to the position of Crown Prince, is again in exile and Crown Prince Michael has become King once more. In place of the Court canarilla there now rules the Iron Guard.

But the real masters, the big landowners and finance capitalists and their agents in the army and in the civil service continue to rule, "dripping with blood and filth." Their political methods have remained unchanged; they are applied even more ruthlessly and brutally under the changed conditions. And now they have "opened the front" to the German army!

As a result of the ceding of Bessarabia, Bukovina, Dobruja, and a part of Transylvania, "Great Rumania," which numbered over nineteen million inhabitants, has now become "Little Rumania," with a population of only thirteen millions. It has therefore become necessary for the ruling clique to squeeze still more out of what is left of the working population.

The soldiers and gendarmes of the "National Leader" General Antonescu, and the terrorist gangs of his deputy Horea Sima, are endeavoring to carry out the orders of their guardians with the most drastic means. Meat and wheat are disappearing from the diet of the population. Maize bread—eaten mainly by the working people—is becoming increasingly scarce. There is no longer any oil for the paraffin lamps in the villages.

As the Bucharest correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:

"The masses are confronted with a hard winter and much suffering. Discontent and resentment are already deep and bound to grow."

The gangsters of the Iron Guard are resorting more and more to brute force in order to suppress the "punitive expeditions" in the factories and the villages. "Suspected" workers are set upon by "guards," carried off in automobiles and murdered, or brought back half dead to prison. The working masses in the Bessarabian frontier districts are still being constantly hunted down. Many of them seek to escape their persecutors by fleeing into Soviet territory.

Hundreds of them have been shot, the rest beaten up and sent to labor camps.

But even the combination of Rumanian and Nazi methods fail to influence the feelings of the masses.

Regarding this mass feeling, an obviously well informed observer of the situation, J. Allan Cash, gives

a detailed report in the latest number of the Contemporary Review.

He writes:

"Probably the greatest bombshell in Balkan politics since 1918 was the entry of Red troops into eastern Poland last September. The news ran through the Balkans like an electric shock. The wildest rumors began to circulate. One which spread as far as the Adriatic Sea was that the Red Army was sweeping through the Balkans.

"Millions of down-trodden, poverty-stricken peasants went wild with joy, believing their day of deliverance had arrived. In Bessarabia, committees of welcome were formed to greet the Red Soldiers. Groups of peasants snatched red rags and ribbons, tied them to their arms and hats and marched towards the frontier.

"But instead of finding the Red Army they were met by Rumanian frontier guards, who severely beat

them up.

"Back they went to their miserable hovels to wait for the real day of deliverance, which probably few of them believed was so close."

Regarding the present situation in this country, Allan Cash states: "It would be useless to deny that countless numbers of peasants and workers in the Balkan States, and farther afield are waiting eagerly for their 'day of deliverance,' which they interpret as being the entry of Soviet troops into their country."

Among the Rumanian bourgeoisie there are apparently still people who incapable of learning anything, cherish illusions regarding the value of their new orientation.

They believe that their Nazi patrons can secure the continuation of the system of parasitic exploitation. However, they are reckoning without the working masses, who are determined and ready to win their emancipation from their native and foreign exploiters.

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Greek and Italian Communists Here Ask Unity in Fight Against Imperialists in U. S. and in Europe

A plea for the unity of Italian and Greek-Americans to help keep this country at peace by a policy of collaboration with the U.S.S.R. has been issued by the Italian-American and Greek-American commissions of the Communist Party. The statement condemns both the war imperialist camps for the present invasion of Greek soil and points to the centuries of peace which have existed between the peoples of both countries.

Again the imperialists have extended the war, engulfing more millions in its destruction. The Italian and Greek peoples have lived in peace and harmony for centuries. Nowhere else in the world could be found people with such mutual respect and desire for collaboration as the people of Greece and Italy. And yet they have been plunged into a bloody struggle against each other, a struggle in which the tolling masses of both sides have nothing to gain but more suffering and death. Why, if the people have nothing to gain, why the senseless slaughter and destruction? Why?

It is only because the imperialist war-makers are the ones to gain by new battlegrounds being imposed upon peaceful people.

Both warring imperialist camps are responsible. Both are equally guilty of this new mass murder and destruction.

Fascist Italy, after dragging its unwilling people into the war, expecting a quick and easy triumph over its imperialist rivals, now looks for easy victories to bolster its own oppressed people. It looks for a back door to attack its imperialist rival, Great Britain. It tramples upon a peaceful people to use Greece as a passage to the Suez Canal, to the British colonies of North Africa, and to Britain's oil supplies in Palestine and Iran.

On the other side, imperialist Britain intrigued to open up new battlefronts to ward off the war blows from its own door step, from Egypt and its other African colonies. It made an "ally" of Greece as it did of Poland, of Norway, Belgium and Holland. They, too, relied upon the British Empire. It is "helping" Greece with the kiss of death. It gave the excuse for invasion.

The Metaxas government did not guard the true interests and peace of the Greek people. Its policy was not to fight for true neutrality but instead was pro-British on the one hand and appeasement of fascism

on the other. It refused to give democracy to the people of Greece and guard their well-being. Instead it guarded the interests of its ruling class, the Greek bourgeoisie, whose interests are bound with those of the British ruling class.

Above all, the Metaxas Government refused to give the Greek people the benefit of firm friendly relations with its most powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union, which has proven sufficiently its policy of neutrality and peace.

The struggle of the Greek people now is a difficult one, because it is twofold: the struggle against the fascist invader and the struggle to restore democratic rights and to wage the fight for freedom independent of either Italian or British imperialism.

Neither the Italian nor the British working people have any interest in suppressing the Greek people. Their best interests are exemplified in the traditions of Byron and Garibaldi, true fighters for the independence of the oppressed and true friends of the Greek people. The true sentiments of the Italian people toward Greece were twice shown in the last century when Italian fighters for freedom went to the aid of the Greek people

against their oppressors, the last ones being the sons and followers of Garibaldi. These heroes represented the true spirit of their people toward Greece.

Americans of Italian and Greek origin: We toil together in the shops and factories of our country. Together we have helped build this great country. Together we have toiled to build the workers' organizations and the trade unions, for our mutual protection.

Permit nothing to stand in the way of this unity! American imperialism seeks every means possible to promote its war and plunder program. To succeed it must divide, weaken and destroy the organizations of the workers. Now is the time when we must be on the alert against every maneuver, every trick of reaction to divide and weaken us in the fight for our common needs.

The only way to defeat reaction and aid our suffering kinsfolk across the seas is on a common program of action and unity.

1-UNITED STRUGGLE TO PROTECT LABOR'S RIGHTS AND THE CIVIL LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Safeguard the trade unions and the people's organizations from all

attacks. Strict enforcement of all labor laws.

Repeal of the Alien Registration Act and an end to discrimination against the foreign born.

2-UNITED STRUGGLE FOR PEACE!

No involvement of our country in the imperialist war. An end of aid to either side of the imperialist war-makers, both open aid to Britain and hidden aid to Japan. Stop feeding the flames of war!

A foreign policy of close collaboration for peace between our country and the Soviet Union, the only way to strengthen the peace forces of the world.

The best aid we can give to the suffering people of both Italy and Greece is to inspire them with our firm unity and success in carrying out such a program. Our example of unity in the struggle for democracy, well-being and peace can help them too in achieving freedom from those who brought them to this disaster and open up new horizons of peace and amity between the people of Greece and Italy!

Joint Statement of the Italian-American and Greek - American Commissions of the Communist Party U.S.A.

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Demand for Shorter Day Clashes With Green's War Stand

Racketeering, Other Issues Bring Undercurrent of Turmoil Beneath 'Peace' at A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

In complete agreement with the White House war policy and objectives.

Out of such a state of affairs, some collisions are almost inevitable during the coming period.

RACKETEERING ISSUE

Racketeering is also something of a sore spot in this New Orleans convention. There are a number of international union officials who think that too much has been said on that subject, and that it ought to be given "the silent treatment," to use the expression of one of these gentlemen.

There is even considerable back-of-the-scenes criticism of president Green for having attempted to answer charges of racketeering within the AFL. According to this theory, all of Green's talk about "how clean we are" does no good, and the best method to pursue is to maintain a tight-lipped course. These international union officials are also peeved at President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for having introduced his resolution on racketeering. This resentment is not based on any apprehension that Dubinsky's resolution can cause any inconvenience to reactionary officials within the AFL, but arises from the spotlight which the resolution inadvertently throws on the AFL in connection with this tender subject. In a word, they think Dubinsky is playing "dirty pool."

FISTICUFFS

These hard feelings broke out today into physical combat between Dubinsky and Joseph P. Kamp, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, leading to an exhibition of fisticuffs between the two AFL leaders in the lobby of the Hotel Roosevelt.

Pay is the former chief lieutenant of "Czar" Theodore Brandt, when that millionaire labor leader was president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and at the same time head of the Employers' New Jersey Iron League and leading "labor representative" of Boss Frank Hague. Three years ago Pay was again momentarily in the limelight, at the time when Norman Redwood, who had been fighting for progressive policies in the Sandhogs' Union, was murdered in New Jersey.

In the small hours of this morning—a little after one o'clock, to be exact—Pay ran into Dubinsky and latter's daughter in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Pay declared that Dubinsky's resolution on racketeering was "the loudest" that had ever been presented to an AFL convention. He followed up this observation with expletives that do not look good in print.

Dubinsky sought to walk away,

saying that he did not want to involve his daughter in such matters, but Pay followed him up and took a swing at the ILGWU leader. Dubinsky answered in kind, and spectators were obliged to separate the combatants.

However, the AFL officials returned to the fray again, and for a third time—until they were permanently separated.

DUBINSKY UNDER GUARD

After these three encounters, Dubinsky was fighting mad to the hotel, where he contends Pay telephoned him abusively—causing the ILGWU chief to post a permanent guard at his door.

Dubinsky did not endear himself to his new associates in the AFL by his statement today that "the AFL is always a couple of years slow" in adopting needed measures. This expression he employed to show his optimism that his resolution on racketeering would be passed "next year if not this year."

While one of Dubinsky's much-heralded "conditions" for returning to the AFL is thus encountering rocky roads, his other "proviso"—that the special assessment to fight the CIO be removed—is likewise hitting stormy weather. The Executive Council has recommended that the assessment be lifted, but in its place the Council recommends that the per capita tax to affiliated International Unions be raised to the same extent that is involved in the assessment. In other words, the assessment is now to be made permanent in the form of increased per capita taxes.

With this change, the AFL officials hope to persuade the International Typographical Union to return to the Federation. Negotiations with that in mind were scheduled to begin here yesterday, but have not yet been opened.

SOCIAL SECURITY—AN ISSUE

Social Security legislation—particularly old age pensions—will receive considerable attention from this convention next week, according to present forecasts. A special committee on this subject has been at work during the last several days.

That there is widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country with the present inadequate character of old age pensions is testified to by the Executive Council report, which points out that the average payment per month in May, 1940, was only \$19.96, almost the same as the average of \$19.20 per month in May, 1939.

The highest payment is in California, with \$37.90 per month as its average, and the lowest in Arkansas, with \$6.05 as its average.

As scheduled at present, tomorrow's session is to be devoted to speeches by representatives of



Climbs Mile a Minute: The new Curtiss-Wright interceptor-fighter, world's fastest climbing plane, pictured during a test flight over St. Louis. Four machine guns fire through its propeller disk. Its speed is 350 miles per hour.

European organizations allied to the AFL.

Meeting Here Will Condemn Franco Terror

Spain Aid Group Says Mass Executions Occur Daily

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (UP)—Dubinsky was fighting mad to-night about another matter. He charged that the AFL Executive Council, in its report to the convention, repudiated a pledge it made to the ILGWU convention in May, 1940, and that members of the group were agitating secretly to break a second promise. He said his union had returned to the AFL after deserting the CIO because of these commitments.

The commitments were:

1. That power to suspend unions would be transferred from the council to a majority vote of the convention. The council added to such a recommendation the rider that it could act if two or more unions engaged in dual unionism.

2. That the one cent per member monthly assessment, imposed after the CIO was formed and in the opinion of Dubinsky and others to raise a war chest, would be abandoned and that a permanent two-cent per capita tax would be substituted.

Dubinsky complained that some members of the council were actively engaged in sub rosa efforts to scuttle this part of the group's recommendations.

"What will you do if the resolution committee report doesn't go through with the earlier pledges to your union?" Dubinsky was asked. "I won't withdraw, if that's what you mean," he replied.

Fireman Hurt In Hotel Blaze; Guests Rescued

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 21 (UP)—A fireman was hurt, three persons were carried over ladders and 75 guests escaped unassisted today when a general alarm fire swept the south end of the five-story Hotel Wellington, causing loss of \$80,000.

The blaze started in a second-floor closet and mushroomed through walls to the roof, trapping three persons in their rooms and forcing the evacuation of six families from an adjoining apartment house.

Meeting Here Will Condemn Franco Terror

Spain Aid Group Says Mass Executions Occur Daily

A public rally which will protest against unabated executions in Spain under the regime of General Francisco Franco will be held Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 P. M., at the Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the American Rescue Ship Mission, 200 Fifth Ave., it was announced yesterday.

Speakers who will address the rally include Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the Rev. Ver Lynn Sprague, Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, of the College of Engineering at Columbia University, and Dr. Edwin Berry Burgum, of New York University. The American Peoples Chorus will sing several special selections.

The meeting will demand that Franco proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners, a spokesman for the sponsoring organization declared. The New York Chapter asserts that more than 300,000 Spaniards who supported the Republican Government during the war already have been executed without trial; that three million are still in prisons, concentration camps, and forced labor battalions; and that tens of thousands daily face the threat of Franco firing squads.

Says War Shipments Blocked

ROME, Nov. 21 (UP)—Virginia Gayda asserted today in Giornale d'Italia that the Axis blockade of the British Isles was preventing war supplies from the United States from reaching England.

CIO Vows Fight for Peace; Warns on U. S. Involvement

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion on the resolution since there was nothing new in it, and that it merely reaffirmed the "past policies of the CIO and of President John L. Lewis and is not conceived in any species of red-baiting, witch-hunting or hysteria." Notwithstanding this, however, the resolution can be used by red-baiters to divide labor's ranks and for reactionary attacks on labor's fight for a higher standard of living.

Only the Amalgamated delegation and a few other delegates opposed Kennedy's motion to vote on the resolution without discussion. The resolution itself was "passed with no negative votes recorded."

The climax of the morning session—the only one held today in view of the holiday—was the debate on the question of war contracts. After the resolution had been read by Lee Pressman, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, President R. J. Thomas, of the Auto Workers' labor advisory commission, took the floor.

THOMAS SPEAKS

He said that the very first question that he had been asked upon entering the hall on the first day of the convention was: "Well, did you like the \$122,000,000 contract to Ford on the day after election?"

Stating that "Frankly, I don't like it," Thomas defended his support of Roosevelt in the campaign by declaring that the Republican candidate, if elected, would have given Ford the contract too. He told the convention that it could help the auto organizing drive at Ford by "insisting that the government should enforce the law before Ford gets any orders."

Delegate Kroll, of the Amalgamated, apparently smarting at the section of the resolution which attacked the advisory commission of the National Defense Council for approving the contracts to corporations like Ford and Bethlehem, tried to attack the resolution by complaining that it was "so long" and made a veiled attack upon the Secretary of the Committee, Philip Murray, who was presiding, out him off sharply.

Then John Owens, Ohio president of the United Mine Workers, a member of Hillman's labor committee—which has not gained any popularity during this hard-hitting convention—declared that it was "time for the president to act."

RIEVE DEFENDS HILLMAN

However, still a third member of Hillman's committee, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, went to the defense of the defense council, declaring that "to the best of my knowledge, its labor policy has been carried out in its entirety with only one exception." The "little" exception turned out to be "only" the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act.

"It did not enforce the NLRA probably because it could not—I don't know why," said Rieve who insisted he was just a "layman" and therefore couldn't be expected to know much about such matters. Following Rieve, vice-president Reid Robinson, head of the Mine,

rights to enforce the law of the land." As he concluded, the delegates jumped to their feet again and the resolution was passed without opposition.

The debate on the peace resolution was also a spirited one. President Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, in an eloquent plea to keep the country out of the war, tore into the Social Democrats and labor leaders of Europe.

"Let's have less of the Jonhauks and Morrisons, who sold out the working class of Europe," he declared. "And you job-seekers who don't like it, can jump it."

The debate was used by representatives of the Amalgamated and by Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers to engage in red-baiting and war-mongering for aid to Britain.

Resolutions adopted by the convention today called for a national

system of unemployment compensation; an old age pension system with a minimum of \$60 at the age of 60; the right to vote for the citizens of Washington, D. C.

Another resolution called for protection against the possibility of the newly formed home guard being used to invade civil and labor rights.

The convention also endorsed a detailed program to protect the rights of draftees and their families under the conscription law.

At the end of the day's session, Lewis was presented by the Federation of Architects and Engineers with a volume of prints showing the progress of a white collar worker into the ranks of the CIO. Lewis replied with a brief speech of praise for the "prodigious degree of progress" chalked up in the past year by the Federation, by the Office and Professional Workers and by other white collar affiliates of the CIO.

Tonight the delegates were the guests of the CIO at a Thanksgiving Day banquet.

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the election of officers will take place. The convention is expected to close sometime tomorrow.

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Although you have been forced to raise your prices because of the capitalist boycott against advertising in your paper, you may be assured that not only will I continue to support you, but will bend all my efforts to see that the circulation may increase so that you will price the paper at 2c not 3c or 5c.

M. K.

BUYS BUNDLE OF EDITION IN PRICE RISE

Editor, Daily Worker:

We members of Branch 4, 2nd A.D. Kings, of the Communist Party, fully understand and appreciate the rea-

sons for the rise in price of the Daily Worker, and we pledge our heartiest support to the end that this increased price shall in no way impair but rather increase manifold the sale of the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker inspired us and helped in our work during the election campaign. It helped us point out many facts to the people whom we canvassed and thus enabled us to get the many signatures we did which put the Party on the ballot in Kings County. It has answered our queries on every involved and confusing question of the day and made it possible for us to reply to the questions of our friends and neighbors, with full confidence in the correctness of the information we gave them.

It is our day-to-day guide leading us out of the maze of capitalist lies into the daylight of truth which alone can help the people in their fight against worsening conditions inflicted on them by a war-mad ruling class.

We promise to do our utmost to bring the Daily Worker to the many people of our neighborhood who we know are waiting to find just such a paper as the Daily Worker is, a people's champion of liberty, progress, peace and prosperity.

To show that we mean business, we are sending in an order tonight for 40 to 50 copies of the Dec. 2 issue at the new price of 5 cents, for sale and distribution in our neighborhood.

BRANCH 4,

Communist Party, 2nd A.D., Kings.

FOREMOST PUBLICATION

Dear Sir:

Your paper has established itself as the foremost American publication as far as labor news, foreign news and news in the interest of American people are concerned. Please be assured that the proposed raise in price

to five cents will be perfectly understandable to your readers. I am certain they will spread the "Daily" now even more widely than before.

Very truly yours,

T. A.

PROMISES MORE READERS IN NEIGHBORHOODS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Was disagreeably surprised to notice that the price of the Daily will be raised to 5c due to lack of circulation. If expanded circulation is necessary to maintain a 3c selling price then I say to you that our Daily will be circulated wider and more numerous than ever before. This coming weekend will see renewed canvassing with the paper and a neighborhood circulation bigger than ever before.

J. R.

SEES CIRCULATION RISE A SOLUTION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Heard about the increase in the price of the Daily Worker. Will continue to support the paper—the only consistently progressive labor organ.

Hope your circulation increases so as to make it possible to put out the paper for 1c.

R.

GREET'S PAPER'S FIGHT ON REACTION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a constant reader and strong supporter of the policies of the Daily Worker allow me to express my approval of a real working class paper and support of your policy as regards the increase in price and the continuance of your fight against reaction.

My heartiest congratulations, I wish you continued success.

M. M.

VOWS CONTINUED SUPPORT

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read your notice of the increase in price to 5c for the paper.

I feel this certainly was warranted in view of the situation. I, for one, will support this and see that the circulation increases.

D. P.

STILL BIGGEST NEWS VALUE TODAY

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a regular reader of the Daily Worker I express my continued approval and support of the paper and its new price, 5c. This paper has become more indispensable every day and is still the biggest news value on the stands today.

J. K.

THE ONE LABOR PAPER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I should hereby like to state that regardless of the coming increase in price, I will continue to support and read the Daily Worker regularly. In addition, I shall certainly do what I can to increase the circulation of the paper so that the increase will not be a permanent one. Here's hoping that we can make the one labor paper in existence a mass paper.

J. D.

WILL GLADLY PAY INCREASED PRICE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Will gladly pay advance in price for the Daily Worker fully realizing the need and the reason for it. I will also make an effort to add to your circulation.

I. D.

Dies Ballyhoos About Nazis, but Smears American Peace Groups

Strikers at Crucible Vote To Return

Co. Agrees to Settle Demands in 5 Days; No Discrimination

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Upon receiving assurance by the company that grievances would be settled within five days and that there would be no discrimination against any striker, workers of the Halsted plant of the Crucible Steel Corp. last night voted to return to work tomorrow morning.

The vote was taken at a meeting of Lodge 1277 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, when officials of the union recommended acceptance of the proposal to return.

The walkout had begun as a spontaneous movement in support of men who had been locked out in the rod mill department when they had sought correction of several grievances. With unsettled grievances existing throughout the shop, a general walkout spread immediately, tying up the entire plant by Tuesday morning.

More than 1,000 jammed the auditorium of the Polish Community Home at the first strike meeting. Several hundred rushed to join the union. About 900 volunteered for picket duty.

In the meantime, the Herald-Journal sought to whip up a hysteria against the strikers, charging that defense work was affected.

The defense claim was soon exploded, however, as it turned out that practically no current production is on arms orders and even Commissioner Sidney Hillman saw no reason for the National Defense Advisory Council to intervene and referred conciliation efforts to a local conciliator at Buffalo.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
Daily Sunday
2 lines \$1.00
3 lines \$1.50
4 lines \$2.00
5 lines \$2.50
6 lines \$3.00
7 lines \$3.50
8 lines \$4.00
9 lines \$4.50
10 lines \$5.00
(Minimum 10 words)

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Manhattan)

14TH, 238 W. Furnished 2 rooms, girl, \$18

Telephone, call afternoons, Dolinsky.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

14TH, 31 W. Nicely furnished studio

room, kitchenette, private bath, \$7.

RENT, 560 W. Modern, newly painted,

singles \$12.00 up, doubles, \$16.00 up.

12TH, 404 W. Apt. 2A, "New" studios,

housekeeping, water, \$12.50 up.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

FOREST HILL, 38 Canal St., 1 1/2-2 1/2

rooms. Ultra modern, incinerator, com-

plete kitchenette, telephone service \$13

and \$17.50. Five minutes walk City Hall.

Apply daily 10-5.

Room 102, 114 E. 22nd St. (Out of towners write).

LEARN TO DRIVE

PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTIVE INSTRUCTION. Re-

sults! Phone mornings, Trunks 7-4417, Shulman.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Martin Dies spent two days in Chicago this week and got a lot of newspaper publicity.

Although ballyhoing his visit as an "expose" of Nazi and fascist "spies," and discoursing with much fanfare about "spy rings," Dies tried to smear the peace movement here.

On Tuesday, three Dies agents appeared at the headquarters of the Chicago Council of the American Peace Mobilization, 203 N. Wabash Ave., and served a subpoena on Miss Mary Gordon, administrative secretary. The subpoena directed her to bring all records of the organization to the Dies hearing at the Stevens Hotel "forthwith."

Miss Gordon, together with Attorney Hart Baker, went to the hearing, bringing along the correspondence and financial records. She explained that the Chicago office did not have membership lists, since these are kept at the national APM office.

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Foster, Others Honor Mother Bloor Tonight

N. Y. Communist Party Celebrates Publication Of Her Autobiography

Ella Reeve Bloor, "Mother" to millions of Americans, will be honored tonight by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party in a celebration of the recent publication of her autobiography, "We Are Many," at a testimonial meeting at New Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St.

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, will head a galaxy of speakers which will include Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, noted women's leader and lifelong associate of Mother Bloor; Israel Amter, chairman of the New York State Committee; Alexander Trachtenberg, of International Publishers; and Claudia Jones, popular Negro youth leader. Irving Cress, New York State Literature Director, will preside.

The testimonial will be featured with the presentation to Mother Bloor of a bronze bust made by Jo Davidson, the famous sculptor of Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria), heroine of the Spanish People's Republic, and by the singing of a new song dedicated to Mother Bloor and written especially for this meeting.

Serving as a springboard to the campaign to spread the autobiography among the American people, the meeting will organize a Committee of one thousand to organize the distribution.

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Newest Addition to Merchant Marine:

The 417-foot Cape Mendocino, first ocean-going vessel built in Southern California in recent years, is launched broadside at Long Beach, Calif. The ship, constructed for the U. S. Maritime Commission, is scheduled for service on the New York-Havana-Vera Cruz run. Its keel was laid on May 27.

UAW Seeks to Disqualify Judge in Dearborn Case

Atty. Sugar Files Brief Showing Union's Ford Leaflet Distributors to Be Tried by Interested in Ford Plant

(The following article appeared in the Nov. 15 issue of the Michigan CIO News):

Ford henchmen in Dearborn seeking to enforce the unconstitutional handbill ordinance ran into further difficulties this week.

The United Automobile Workers CIO through Maurice Sugar, its general counsel, filed a petition in the Justice of the Peace Court, Dearborn, requesting that Justice Leo R. Schaefer be disqualified from sitting in trial over 14 UAW organizers arrested, on Schaefer's warrants, for distributing union handbills at the gates of the Ford Rouge plant.

Twenty-five UAW-CIO organizers were taken into custody at the plant Nov. 1, charged with violating a "congested traffic" ordinance which Justice Lila Neuenfeldt had, the day previous, declared unconstitutional as an abridgement of the right of free speech. Eleven organizers taken before Justice Neuenfeldt were dismissed. Justice Schaefer held the others for trial.

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Last War's Army Camp Deaths A Warning on Bad Housing

By Frank Reynolds

During the World War, 58,000 American doughboys in the prime of life were killed by disease and all but a small percentage of these were stricken because the housing was bad. They died not because the living quarters weren't ideal; they were killed by housing that did not even measure up to the bare standards set by the army itself.

But let us hear from official sources admissions which prove these facts, admissions which were never intended for the

eyes of the general public. It is known that 92 per cent of all the deaths from disease were due to infections spread by way of the respiratory tract, that is, the nose, throat and lungs.

Says Colonel P. M. Ashburn about these respiratory diseases in his manual, "The Elements of Military Hygiene," which has been used in

Because of the widespread reports in the press generally of conditions in the conscript army training camps, and the need for protecting the health and well-being of the thousands of draftees, the Daily Worker prints the article below. The tremendous death toll in the American army during the last war was due to sanitary conditions which, according to Col. P. M. Ashburn, were "foreseen and warned against."

the army for training: "... some of the most tragic experiences of our armies in the late great war arose from the almost or the quite unavoidable overcrowding of men in barracks, cantonments, camps, and billets. ... The frightful prevalence of respiratory diseases and the toll of death exacted by them were related to this overcrowding in a very definite manner. From the early months of the war ... our men were crowded in ways and to degrees which would have been kicked if avoidable. The disastrous result was foreseen and warned against."

In order to understand the full meaning of the 58,000 deaths from disease during the world war, some comparisons are in order. In four years of trench fighting in many parts of the world, the huge British army had only about 50,000 deaths from infections. Fewer Americans died from gunfire than from epidemics which killed the boys before they came near the trenches.

COL. ASHBURN'S STATEMENT

Colonel Ashburn states: "Our own unfortunate experience in camps of concentration in 1898, and again in 1917 to 1919, show that the assemblage of large bodies of raw troops into great camps is in itself a dangerous matter and that, if wise care founded on knowledge be not used to prevent it, diseases in epidemic form may create greater havoc than the enemy in arms."

According to Ashburn, as well as Colonel V. Harvard in his "Manual of Military Hygiene," in order to prevent respiratory disease the barracks should be warm to fair comfort and dry. The walls should be dry. But, says Ashburn, "All tents are apt to be damp in rainy or wet weather," and, "All tents are apt to be cold in winter."

TENT HOUSING DANGEROUS

These authorities also point out that safe quarters must be well ventilated and be large enough to allow sixty square feet of floor space for each man. However, Ashburn states, "All tents are liable to be crowded, and the air to contain many micro-organisms when

they are kept closed." And Harvard writes, "But in winter ... the ventilation (of the tents) is often imperfect. ... In rainy weather, the air may become quite foul and diseases of the respiratory tract are likely to spread." If the

advised space is allowed for each man, about 10,000 tents would have to be put up to accommodate the expected 25,000 men at Camp Upton. From all this, it can be seen that the tents are going to be mighty dangerous habitations.

Browder to Speak at First Olgin Memorial

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak at the first memorial meeting Saturday night at Royal Windsor Palace, 67 West 66th St., Jewish Morning Freiheit and its editor until a year ago when he died.

Others who will speak on the work of the noted leader of the Jewish people are Paul Novik, Olgin's successor as editor, and Max Steinberg, secretary of the National Council of Jewish Communists.

Aaron Kurtz, noted Yiddish poet, will read from Olgin's works.

The program also includes numbers by the People's Philharmonic Chorus, the American Dance Ensemble and by Arnold Edus, violinist.

Tickets are obtainable at the Morning Freiheit, Daily Worker, Workers Bookshops and at the Bronx Cooperative Restaurant.



M. J. OLGIN

Sophie Kaplan Convicted on Petition Charges

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Sophie Kaplan, indicted for perjury in connection with the collection of signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot in the 1940 elections, was found guilty on four counts and acquitted on a fifth count today by a jury that was out one hour and forty minutes.

She is the third collector to have been tried out of six indicted. Judge Dickerson deferred sentence pending hearing on a motion for a new trial. The motion for a new trial will probably be heard December 7.

2 Die in Plane Crash

Staff Artist Gropper Views The CIO Convention



A Group of Fur and Leather Workers Union Delegates



Retail and Wholesale Workers



Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers



The Balcony for Visitors



The Demonstration for Lewis

TEXT OF LEWIS SPEECH ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—Following is the text of the remarks of John L. Lewis on government contracts before the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today:

This subject is important because it runs to the question of whether the law of the United States will be enforced on the rich and poor alike, or merely the poor.

For nearly three years your organization has been seeking this relief, many verbal conferences with the President of the United States, and voluminous exchange of correspondence with him referring to his legal rights to issue an executive order, and in legislative activities before the Congress, where three times a measure was passed through the Senate providing that these contracts should not be awarded to law violators. The President did not want to issue the order for the reason (a) that he did not possess the authority, and (b) because he did not want to do it.

We demonstrated in a legal way that he did have the authority, and cited the authority under the statute of the Federal government. In addition to that the Comptroller General of the United States has issued a formal opinion saying that the authority did exist for the issuance of an executive order, and again the Attorney General of the United States has entered an opinion which says that government departments do have the authority to withhold government contracts to any concern or corporation, in-

dividual or partnership, that does not live up to the Wagner Labor Relations Act as set forth in decisions by the Board.

So what remains? Nothing more or nothing less but for the President to determine whether or not he will give labor this relief which it has been praying for for three years, a relief given to labor three times by the Senate of the United States in a legislative enactment and blocked by the Democratic Party control of the House organization. I mean by that the Speaker and Majority Leader, and the Committee on Rules. The Committee on Rules has each time refused to grant a rule that would permit the members of the House of Representatives to vote "yes" or "no" on this proposition. And I might tell you, in passing, that each time this bill has passed the Senate we have had pledged to us in the House of Representatives a majority number of those Congressmen who, if given a chance to vote, would have passed this bill, but the House leadership, and the House Committee on Rules said "No" and the House has never raised its hand or its voice to say to the House organization or the Committee on Rules, "the democratic processes would require that the people's representatives be given a chance to express themselves on this subject."

So what, you exponents of Democracy, so what?

This law should be enforced. The record of this convention says \$13,500,000,000 worth of defense contracts have been let without a question being asked by governmental authorities as to whether these corporations were or were not in compliance with the law of the land as enacted by the Federal Congress. Neither has the factor of competitive re-



JOHN L. LEWIS

lationship been involved in it, as demonstrated by the fact that out of \$13,500,000,000 worth of contracts awarded, Bethlehem Steel Corporation took \$1,200,000,000 worth of that business.

Why? Because by defying the Wagner Act they were able to maintain a wage structure from 8 to 10 per cent less than the prevailing wage structure in the steel industry. And another factor, because Bethlehem Steel used foreign iron ore coming into this country duty free. They use 90 per cent of all the iron ore that comes to America, and they do not have to pay for iron ore mined in American

mines by American workmen receiving an American wage. They get their iron ore in Chile and in Cuba. And do any of you know anything about the conditions that prevail in the iron ore mines of Chile, where they take what they call the Chilean peons and use them from three and a half to four years, and send them home to die.

And that ore mined under those conditions, and transferred to Sparrow's Point in Buffalo in ships owned by Bethlehem Steel comes in competition with the iron ore mined in America's iron mines where Americans work. That is the reason Bethlehem Steel was able to take these contracts. They could take government contracts at will because of these advantages: low wages in their own plants here, and iron ore that was smeared with the blood of the peons of Chile and Cuba.

And in doing so the government of the United States was competitively unfair to those corporations here in our own country who for reasons of benevolence, of expediency, paid an American wage, collectively bargained with their employees, and who had contracts with the CIO. They were penalized day by day by this condition, and they found themselves at a commercial disadvantage, so that before the so-called war emergency came along Bethlehem Steel was able to take 60 per cent of all contracts awarded by the government of the United States for anything they manufactured, ships, armor plate, guns, munitions, steel, rails, equipment of any character; and that is what they took.

They said to themselves, "It probably won't be expedient for us to take it all; we will just take 60 per cent." And they have

taken \$1,200,000,000 worth of those contracts out of the \$13,500,000,000 worth awarded.

And nobody stops them. And the President can stop them, and he can restore the competitive relationship in the steel industry and in other industry by insisting that all who have the advantage of these contracts and who accept the public money shall obey the laws enacted by the representatives of that same public, the people.

Surely, this rule should be applied to the multifarious mining industry; surely this rule should be applied to Mrs. Hearst and her gold mining operations, surely the great Guggenheim mining family, with its vast millions, surely the Phelps-Dodge Syndicate should be made to comply with this act, and the gold and the silver that they mine and sell to the government of the United States should be mined in conformity with the law, and the great copper companies and the lead companies and the other mineral and mining concerns that sell to this government should comply with this rule.

Our government has increased the price of gold from the \$20 world standard to \$35 an ounce. We are buying the world's supply of gold. I won't make any comments on the general gold policy, or what it does to America, because that is another subject, but I am talking of conditions here at home.

The cost of those gold purchases is charged to the public debt of the United States, and some day if that debt is ever liquidated in orthodox custom it will have to be paid by your children and your grand-children, and while you are waiting for your children and your grandchildren to reach man and womanhood estates, in order to carry out and liquidate this burden, you are paying the interest, and that interest is being assessed against us as you sit here today, and the interest burden of the United States Government is greater than it ever was before in history, in the history of this nation or any other nation.

So why, in the name of equity and good conscience, can not labor induce the President of the United States, the protector of the people, to say that this law should be enforced not alone against the weak and the lowly but against the rich and the powerful and the opulent, and against those who would exploit labor and arrogate to themselves the privileges of their great wealth and great power and great prestige?

What about the ill-fed and ill-clad and the ill-housed? There are \$2,000,000 of them. Some of them work in these steel mills, in these gold mines, in these copper mines and these other industries when they have a chance to work. Many people have said this is merely a pet proposition of John Lewis'. Certainly it is a pet proposition of John Lewis', because it is one of those pet propositions of his that run to the welfare and the protection of millions and the great strength and grandeur of this republic; and I call upon this champion of human rights who sits in the White House to be guided by the logic of the situation and by his oath to uphold the law of this government and the Constitution of the United States and give to labor this relief for which it prays.

I thank you.

Text of CIO Convention's Resolution on the Preservation of Peace and Democratic Institutions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—Following is the text of the resolution on preservation of peace and democratic institutions as adopted by the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today:

WHEREAS, (1) The people of this nation are more determined than ever to prevent this country from being dragged into the foreign wars now raging throughout the rest of the world; and (2) John L. Lewis in his masterful Labor Day address in September of 1939 warned the nation of the dangers which would beset the country through the efforts

that would be made to drag us into the war; and

(3) Because the expression on the part of the people of their grave fears regarding these efforts to drag this country into war, the candidates of both major political parties in the recent presidential campaign gave their sacred pledge that this nation would be kept at peace; and

(4) Under the guise and false pretense of furthering national defense the enemies of labor and democracy are attacking the living standards of the common people, the existence of labor union and the democratic institutions of the nation in their drive

towards war; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED That: (1) This convention reaffirm its determination that this nation must not enter into any foreign entanglements which may in any way drag us down the path of entering or becoming involved in foreign wars. Eternal vigilance by organized labor will be the basic guarantee that a repetition of 1917 will be avoided and that peace and security for our nation will be preserved; and

(2) The Executive Board of the CIO at its meeting in June, 1940, unanimously adopted a policy relating to national defense and stated that the Congress of In-

dustrial Organizations, its officers, constituent unions and membership are fully prepared to discharge our responsibilities in the approaching national emergency to the best interests of the United States of America. The Executive Board made it clear and declared on unequivocal terms that we will defend the free institutions of this republic, under which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution give us the greatest democracy on earth—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

This policy is reaffirmed in clear unmistakable terms.

The Congress of Industrial Or-

ganizations and its millions of members and the members of their families are determined to protect and defend this nation not only against our foreign enemies who may dare to attack us directly but also against those forces within our nation who place the profits of their financial and industrial enterprises above the well-being of the millions of common people.

(3) Labor believes that national defense means the creation of a nation of strong, healthy and well-fed people employed at work at decent and substantial wages and dedicated to the belief that the Democratic way is the best way

of living. Labor believes that national defense means the continued growth and expansion of powerful industrial unions which will protect and defend the interests and status of their members to achieve economic security. Labor believes that national defense means the vigilant protection and constant safeguarding of the exercise by all of our cherished civil rights of speech, press, assembly and worship. Labor believes that ignoring these fundamental principles and limiting our nation's activity to the building of more armories of airplanes, tanks and guns will not serve but rather will defeat the basic interests of national defense.

Text of CIO's Resolution on Guarantees of Collective Bargaining in Government Contracts, Loans and Purchases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—Following is the text of the resolution on guarantees of collective bargaining in government contracts, loans and purchases as adopted by the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today:

WHEREAS, (1) Many employees who are denying their employees the benefits of labor laws, particularly the right to organize into unions of their own choos-

ing and to engage in collective bargaining, have obtained and continue to seek government contracts or loans or to sell gold or silver to the United States;

(2) The Attorney-General of the United States and the Comptroller-General of the United States have declared that the United States government has an absolute legal right to require of these employers full compliance with the labor laws; and

(3) The Advisory Commission

to the Council of National Defense has enunciated a labor policy which urges employers to comply with labor laws, but it failed to adopt any effective enforcement measures and at the same time approved the awarding of contracts and loans to anti-labor employers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: (1) The Congress of Industrial Organizations vigorously reaffirms its determination to obtain from the Federal

government a promulgation of a national policy that no government contracts be awarded or loans be made to and no gold or silver be purchased from any employer who does not comply with the laws of the nation which have been enacted for the benefit and protection of labor;

(2) This policy can be effectively enforced only through the issuance by the President of the United States of an executive order which would:

(a) Compel all agencies and departments of the United States Government to deny government contracts or loans to and to refuse to purchase gold and silver from those who are not complying with orders of the National Labor Relations Board or with the orders of any other administrative body charged with the enforcement of labor laws; and

(b) Apply the same policy to the contracts and loans which have already been obtained un-

der our national defense program.

(3) This convention condemns the action of the government officials in awarding government contracts and loans to scores of anti-labor corporations such as Bethlehem Steel Company, Ford Motor Company, and the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, while these companies refused to comply with the labor laws of the nation and deny to their employees their right to organize into unions of their own choosing.

Southern Delegates to CIO Convention Cheer Loud and Fight Hard -- The CIO Is Their Weapon Against Jim Crow and Lynch Rule

By Art Shields

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—No delegates to this CIO convention are more enthusiastic than the vital young delegates who are here from the South—the new lend of labor organization.

No delegates cheered louder than they when President John L. Lewis assured the convention that he was never giving up the fight for hungry workers against the masters of industry.

Lewis repeated this pledge many times in different speeches, and each time the Southern delegates rose to their feet with hundreds of other delegates and cheered, even louder than the rest.

"Why shouldn't we love him?" said Ernest James, Negro longshoreman from New Orleans, who represents Local 2, of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, of which Harry Bridges is the international president.

"John L. Lewis," he continued,

"has kept his pledges. I was one of the first to join on the river front of New Orleans, in 1936. Negroes and white workers were pledged equality in the fight for better conditions. And we built a CIO union where Negro and white workers sit together and vote together, while the AFL longshoremen are separated by Jim Crow local unions."

BLOCK POLICE MOVE

Delegate James predicted that the whole New Orleans river front would go CIO soon.

"We get better conditions than the AFL longshoremen," he went on. "We get better results because we fight better and we fight better because we all fight together and have clean, loyal leaders."

The police had to give up an attempt to Jim Crow a picket line in New Orleans recently, said another brawny young delegate, Joseph "Red" Rose, the port agent of the National Maritime Union and the convention representative of the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.

"Negro and white workers were picketing together in front of the Rheems Manufacturing Co., which makes steel barrels for high test gasoline that is shipped to Japan," began Rose. "The strikers were picketing together when the police batted in and said that mustn't do, they must separate into columns of colored and white."

"The CIO wouldn't stand for a Jim Crow picket line," he went on, "and we won our point."

CANT STOP CIO

Rose is proud of the backing that John L. Lewis and the CIO as a whole has given the fight in the South.

"Who opposes the CIO in the South?" asked James "Blackie" Merrill, NMU port agent for Harris City, Texas.

"The racketeers," he answered, "men like McQuestion, the Dies Committee stoolpigeon, who comes up for trial in New Orleans next week for the killing of Carey, the NMU leader."

"But these underworld tools of the employers can't stop the

CIO," he continued. "It has thousands of members in many industries in New Orleans alone, and grows rapidly."

John L. Lewis's fight to abolish the poll tax and enfranchise ten and a half million Negro and white workers in the South, is of tremendous encouragement to the workers in Dixie, said other delegates. They told how the anti-poll tax fight was growing—how the Southern Negro Youth Congress set up polling booths in the parks and other public places of New Orleans last election day and 2,500 disfranchised workers voted for the candidates of their choice on ballots exactly duplicating the official election ballots.

This balloting—uncounted, of course—was a great political demonstration.

Many delegates, incidentally, are buying "Abolish Poll Tax" buttons from two petty girls from Alabama, Margie Gelders and Savannah Lou Pugh—who are attending the convention. These girls have sold thousands in a tour of the East and Middle

West recently.

Southern oil workers cheered John L. Lewis's advice to concentrate on organizing the millions of unorganized workers in America instead of "exploring" William Green's feelings about peace with the CIO.

CIO THEIR ARMY

The oil industry is about the last basic industry where the work of organizing the unorganized is still in its earlier stages. The vast majority of the industry's 400,000 workers are still left to the mercies of the personnel managers of Rockefeller, Mellon and the other oil kings.

But Jack Knight, new international president of the International Oil Workers Union, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, is confident that the industry will be unionized in the near future.

The seamen, who transport Texas oil to many lands, will help in that fight, said southern NMU delegates, like James Drury of Mobile, Alabama; Thomas O'Cal-

laghan, another NMU southerner and Joe Rose.

One of the proudest southern delegates was Sam Kovnat, representative of the CIO peanut workers of Suffolk, Virginia, the peanut capital of the South.

Kovnat had written president Lewis, enclosing a copy of a Virginia paper reporting a meeting of 1,500 peanut workers, called by the CIO, where the workers' representatives said that they didn't care so much who was president of the United States so long as John L. Lewis was their leader.

"I am happy," replied Lewis, "to have done something in the past, which brings to me this appreciation on your part."

The CIO has smashed the 13 cent an hour wage in the peanut industry, said Kovnat, and the men are getting agreements for 32½ cents an hour—100 little, yet, but two and a half times as much as their former minimum.

The workers of the South, he said, are struggling upward successfully and the CIO is their army in the fight.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Howard C. Beld
 Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-1394
 Cable Address: "DAILYWORK," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 554, National Press Building 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
 United States (except Alaska and the Bronx)—1 year, \$5.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Alaska and the Bronx—1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.25; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$8.00; 6 months, \$4.00.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940

Dies Shows His Real Aims

On Oct. 4, Rep. Sabath of Illinois said the following in Congress:

"I regret that up to now much time has been spent by Mr. Dies in besmirching many outstanding progressive men and women, classifying them as Communists, and in branding many labor organizations as being Communist. The unfortunate effect was to sidetrack the investigation from the guilty Nazi offenders and to direct it toward Communists."

"It always appeared to me that these attacks were made for the purpose of hiding the Nazi propagandist organizations and those organizations which have been able to influence and use." (Congressional Record, Oct. 4, 1940.)

What Dies has been doing in Chicago is a striking proof of these remarks. He and his anti-labor tool, J. B. Matthews, subpoenaed the Secretary of the American Peace Mobilization and records, and then had the officers pictures plastered over the papers as if they were guilty of a crime. There wasn't even the pretext of a charge against the organization.

This shows, as Rep. Sabath pointed out, that Dies is not really after the Nazi agents or their collaborators on Wall Street. He doesn't want such big fascists as the anti-Semitic Henry Ford and Coughlin from whom the Nazi agents derive their inspiration and support. The newspaper splurges about Nazi activities emanating from the publicity-mad Dies are only window-dressing to hide his real aim.

That aim is shown by his illegal witch-hunt against the Peace Mobilization. It is to smear labor, progressives and all people who want peace, who want to keep this country out of the imperialist war. For while the Lord Lothians, the Sir Walter Citrines and other British agents are running around brazenly intriguing to get America into war, Dies "overlooks" them. "Investigating" them doesn't fit in with his plans of generating war hysteria, of supplementing the war drive of Roosevelt and Wall Street.

Dies has asked Congress for five million dollars more. Is this unscrupulous war-monger to be permitted to take the money of the American people to hound them, to smear their organizations, to slander labor, to smear their efforts for peace? Are the people to finance Dies' drive against the Bill of Rights?

On Aug. 22, Rep. Patman of Texas, charged Dies with shielding a paid propagandist of Hitler, declaring:

"It was inconceivable to me that any subcommittee of the Dies Committee would have held and published to the world that it is not considered an un-American activity in this country for a lieutenant-colonel in our Army Reserves to become a paid propagandist for Adolf Hitler himself and for the purpose of selling Nazism to the people of this nation."

Can Dies, himself a fascist, be relied upon to uncover the fascist enemies of the American people? The record says, No!

Dies' attack upon the Peace Mobilization is a warning that he intends to turn his phony Nazi "investigation into a lawless persecution of labor, progressives, the Communists and all who are the most irreconcilable foes of fascism. Dies wants to investigate and discredit peace itself. The trade unions should protest Dies' witchhunt and demand of their Congressmen—NOT ONE CENT MORE for war-monger Martin Dies.

Uruguay Doesn't Want 'Protection' Either

The press reports that a "cabinet crisis" is growing in Uruguay as the people of that country are taking alarm at the U. S. demand for naval bases down there.

This follows hard on the same resistance which the Chilean people are putting up against the whole idea of Wall Street coming down there to "protect" them.

Down in Chile, puppets of Wall Street imperialism are trying to open the gates of that country to Wall Street invasion by trying to start a "red scare" against the Communists in parliament. But the Chilean people in the People's Front are not taken in by this well-tried trickery, which is the favorite weapon of treason in all countries.

The Latin American peoples are aware that behind the guns of these naval "protectors" stand the big Wall Street banks and corporations, and these "friends" mean to grab Latin America from their imperialist rivals not to "protect," but to plunder and enslave.

Neither the suave phrases of a Secretary Hull or the latest blarney of Roosevelt's ambassador to Latin America, Vice-President elect Wallace, are going to do away with these hard realities of Wall Street imperialism.

This persistent interest of U. S. diploma-

cy in Latin America spells danger to the independence and the democratic movements of these small nations below the Rio Grande. It also spells danger to the people of America. For if Wall Street can strengthen its war positions in Latin America it means that it can drag America into the war that much faster.

It is therefore a matter of practical necessity that American labor pledge its support to the efforts of the Latin American nations to keep their independence inviolate against the Wall Street invasion which is masked as "protection."

Ireland Sees Through The 'Protection' Trickery

One of the favorite trick arguments of the pro-war propagandists in America is that we should provide the British empire with "all aid short of war" because that would "protect us."

But this bunk is not swallowed in Ireland which is right at England's back door where the Irish can see exactly what is going on.

Once again the Irish have refused to be drawn into Churchill's war. They have refused to allow Britain to grab Ireland's naval bases. Churchill has tried to sneak Ireland into the war by unctuously pretending that his love for Ireland's freedom prompts him to "protect" Ireland "against invasion." The Irish have been quick to see that this offer of "protection" conceals an actual British invasion of Ireland for the purpose of turning Ireland into a battlefield for the glory of Ireland's oppressors.

De Valera, president of Ireland, in an interview with the United Press, reflects the opinion of the Irish people when he said:

"If we handed over the bases, we would thereby involve ourselves directly in the war with all its consequences."

Ireland sees through the fake of the "short of war" propaganda; it knows that there is no such thing; that if you give bases, or airplanes, you give also men, women and children in the bitter end.

This is a lesson which the American people get from watching and supporting the courageous and wise course of the Irish nation. If Ireland can be neutral close to the orbit of the mass murder, America, a hundred times as powerful and three thousand miles away, certainly can stay neutral if it wishes. By doing so it helps to bring an end to the useless and awful slaughter.

The Correct Lesson From the Elections

Labor's healthy reaction to the presidential elections is typified in the sentiments expressed by trade unionists in two states during the week.

A resolution calling for independent political action by labor was unanimously passed by the Third Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union. Meanwhile, 200 officials of CIO locals in Detroit, at a meeting there, set up an apparatus to call a conference for the formation of a Third Party. Expressing the opinion of the body, Darrell D. Smith, Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, said:

"Organized labor must break off from both the Democratic and Republican parties. Labor must have its own party based upon responsibility for social issues."

The lessons that the workers are drawing from the elections is, that the Third Party movement, to be successful, must be started and speeded up now. The very organization of this movement acts as a deterrent to the war program of Roosevelt and Wall Street today.

'Scottsboro' Comes to New York

Is Mississippi lynch justice to become law in New York state?

Daniel Williams, a Negro, has just filed an appeal in Hudson, N. Y., charging that a "confession of guilt" was wrung out of him by "men in uniforms" co-operating with the police. Williams asserted that he was tortured into an admission of assault upon a state trooper under threat of lynching, and that his counsel was forced to abandon his defense. Even the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed tortured confessions a few months ago.

The truth is that Williams, and his two Negro companions, defended themselves when they were attacked and forced off the public sidewalk by Legionnaires who had been incited to terror by their tin-hat Hitler leaders. The Legion heads were drunk with power after state officials and the courts permitted them to intimidate scores of American citizens who exercised their legal right to sign the Communist Party's nominating petition. Once terror is permitted against one minority, it spreads to others and finally to the whole people.

This is the fruit of President Roosevelt's "defense" hysteria, which is inciting lynch oppression throughout the country. Roosevelt gave the signal to scrap the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills in the name of this same fake "defense." But these measures are more than ever necessary and should be insisted upon before Congress adjourns.

Meanwhile, the frame-up against Williams is a frame-up against the Negro people, and challenges the truly liberal traditions of all democratic New Yorkers. Protests should ring out against the Hudson County officials demanding a stop to this Scottsboro persecution.

Yesterday Bombers, Tomorrow...?

by Ellis



NEWS ITEM: War mongering press here increases cry for more ships and planes and MEN for Britain.

Social Democracy Masks Real War Aims Of London, Berlin and Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

revolutionary war."

This social-democratic apology for the war-makers was elaborated at the C.I.O. convention with little apparent success by Sidney Hillman, spokesman for the Wall St. government, and set forth in an editorial in the current issue of the New Republic which, hailing the English Socialist Harold Laski's pro-war book, "Where Do We Go from Here," states:

"Our economy must be conducted in such a way that American labor will see that this is its war and will take full part in it. With the Roosevelt administration in power, we are in a favorable position to fulfill our own democracy, but this end cannot be achieved unless the great majority of his supporters know what the struggle is really for."

It all makes a pretty international pattern for continuing the war to pile up profits for the rich in Britain, Germany and America, under the guise of social reform and revolution, for which Bevin, Hitler and Roosevelt call on labor to sacrifice.

Bevin, in his exhortation of the London back-slapping Rotarians, indicated the strenuous demand of British labor for a people's peace, its disillusionment with the ruling class slogan, "War for Liberty and Democracy," and its demand for security and an end of capitalist exploitation.

HUMBUNG AND HYPOCRISY
 "It is no good going to the teeming millions of Europe and other parts of the world," he told the London Babbits, "and talking merely Gladstonian liberty. We have to offer a new feeling of hope..."

To win the people for continued support of capitalism and imperialism, the British rulers, as during World War I, are hastening to rely on social-democratic humbungs, such as Bevin, to give their bloody

adventures new false meanings and revolutionary slogans.

"Social security," "revolution," should be what the ruling classes offer the masses as a war aim. Bevin declared, but he hurried to set the businessmen at ease by stating that his "no profit" motive "does not mean that all profits or surpluses should be wiped out."

This is the answer today of social democrats and their reformist allies in all countries to the demand of the people for peace and real social transformation.

It is significant that Herbert Morrison, Bevin's political ally in the British cabinet, opposed the popular demand of the British Communists, who represent the forces of peace and social transformation, for adequate and deep air-raid shelters for the poor.

"Deep shelters are demanded for mischievous political reasons," Morrison, the social-democrat, said.

THE "WAR AIMS"
 The great transformation which Bevin promised as the new war aim was set forth by the social-democratic spokesman Laski in his book:

"The transformation must be big enough in range and depth to make it evident that the partnership between privilege and the masses is of a permanent character."

It would be difficult to imagine the English nobility, the Bank and England or the British arms manufacturers opposing such a "social revolution" which would promise them status quo capitalism for ever.

FASCIST VARIETY
 It is the Hitler variety of "socialism" which, fearing demands of the masses at home and in the conquered countries, aims to continue the imperialist war with more profits for the rich and promises of 6,000,000 phantom homes after the war is over.

In America the voices of Bevin, Laski and Hitler are echoed in the New Republic.

The New Republic sets up Laski

as the star to guide us into the imperialist war.

"He (Laski) knows that labor must make sacrifices if victory is to be achieved," says the magazine.

This "victory," declares the New Republic, will mean "fulfillment of the revolution."

This, in the main, is the same type of "revolution" that Hitler is offering the oppressed people of Germany, pie in the sky and blood in the field; and the New Republic now offers it to Americans, stating that "labor must see that this is its war and will take full part in it."

This is the "revolutionary war" that, the great revolutionist, William Green, referred to in New Orleans last Sunday.

ROOSEVELT'S "REVOLUTION"
 It is the Roosevelt "revolution" of profits for industry and sacrifice for labor.

It is significant that all these new-brewed "revolutionists" are foes of the one real workers' revolutionary state, which has established social security through socialism and maintains a policy of peace, while defending its borders against any capitalist aggression.

These "revolutionists," who fear social revolution more than anything, have accepted the task of telling American workmen to make sacrifices for the British Empire, while the British workers, according to recent reports of fights in England for wage increases do not trust the government of the British Empire.

There will be no social security under the regimes of Wall St., the Bank of England and the Krupp of Germany. These forces, despite promises of the respective ruling class representatives and their lackies, will lead no revolution, will establish no lasting peace for the people.

Social security and transformation to socialism will come only through a people's fight led by the working class, a fight to stop the imperialist war and to establish a people's peace.

100 Percent Union

by Louis F. Budenz

NINETY PER CENT of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention never get beyond the beautiful lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel or away from the palm-lined main streets of New Orleans.

They will probably go away from the Crescent City never knowing the real life of the people here.

Their only venture into the Southern metropolis is the walk (or taxi ride) that they take each day down the quiet sidewalks of Rampart Street to the Municipal Auditorium, itself set off "tranquilly" from the din of the city's life. Or they take a look at some of the public show places of the city, which synthetically are supposed to throw "romance" around this ancient town, ancient that is as American cities go.

Few take the trouble to travel no farther than two blocks behind the Roosevelt Hotel or the New Orleans Hotel or the Jung, where the majority of them are living during these two weeks.

If they did take this excursion into this other world—for it is another world—that lies beyond these main hostilities, they would learn a few things that would not be to their injury as representatives of labor.

HELL IN NEW ORLEANS

They would be struck—with an impact which would stamp their memories for many a day—with the cruel knowledge that there is a general housing problem in America for the poor whites—and especially for the Negro people.

Down here in the South that problem presents itself in its most shabby and ghastly aspects. Nothing more resembles hell, except war, than the unhealthy, ugly, wretched places in which the Negro people are compelled to live.

There is a surfeit of slobbery talk about "democracy" abroad in the land. What is this democracy, we can challenge the leaders of the AFL to make answer. "What is this democracy?" We can insist that the high and mighties of the White House and Wall Street reply.

In the name of this "democracy," there is a filth, a violence, a spitting upon human existence in this Southland that even the European peasant does not have to suffer.

Behold what one meets within TWO BLOCKS from the hotels which so smilingly greet the visitor to "Romantic New Orleans."

THE KEROSENE LAMP

Right in the very heart of the city there are no electric lights for blocks upon blocks inhabited by the Negro people. The kerosene lamp is still the sole means of lighting up the home.

The Negro streets can be recognized at once. They have no regular pavements, and are masses of bumpy holes which might be used in war-time as "small trenches" for guerrilla fighters to lie down in and shoot at the enemy.

The inquisitive visitor will walk along a street, which is paved in the most modern fashion. While people live there. Suddenly he will hit three unpaved sections, and instantly can know that here the Negroes dwell.

These "dwellings"—one should blush to call them such—are shanties, put together with second-hand lumber. How is it that fires do not sweep these areas long ago and destroy them in a profound mystery. They are invitations to a terrible conflagration.

Go into one of these shacks, to the "room" of a Negro longshoreman, who gets two or three days' work a week. The size of the room is 8 by 10, with a bed and dresser and a kerosene lamp upon the latter piece of furniture. Such are the only furnishings in the abode.

Upon the bare lumber walls and ceiling, to make it look somewhat presentable, heavy Manila paper has been plastered—paper which was either bought at a grocery store or at a paint shop, where it is sold to cover newly-painted floors.

There is NO HEAT to give some succor to this squalor. To enter the room, one has to enter through a dark alleyway with a toilet at the back from which the smell comes in sickening volume.

WHERE DEMOCRACY BEGINS

Fully 60 per cent of the Negroes live in such homes, as do also many poor whites. The misery which that statement depicts is not reported from Patagonia or Labrador or occupied France or British-oppressed India. It is in the United States, "the richest country in the world."

Democracy begins at home—and "democracy" is a farce and a tragedy in this South, which could be such a land of promise. With these foul dens forced upon the Negroes and the poor whites, there goes also a system of Jim-Crowism which outrages the decent sentiments of any person who really stands for humanity in the true sense.

Governor Sam Houston Jones may spread eagle upon the AFL convention platform a fine line of salve anent the abolition of the poll tax in Louisiana. What does that signify, when the Negro still is not allowed to vote, when a thousand and one other devices are hit upon to prevent him from taking part in this "democracy?"

Labor can shake itself free of the bromides which would put it to sleep on this subject. HOUSING—and in particular Negro housing in the South—require more, much more, than the piddling little projects which the United States Housing Administration has built. Sweeping, extensive low-rent housing is one of the keystones to the winning of democracy in the country that rants about it so avidly.

Letters from Our Readers

Sends Donation to Daily from Himself and Friend

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a steady commuter between Lancaster and Reading.

One of my worker acquaintances had to go to Reading recently so I asked him for a life, to make a friend of him and pay him the fare.

I was gratified at the end of the trip when the fellow wouldn't take my money. So I am enclosing it as a donation from R. L. Lancaster, Pa.

It will be a chance to show him I sent his money for a good cause. I am enclosing \$1 from myself, many years a subscriber, as I know you are always in need of money.

Answers Mrs. F. D. R.—
 Cites Persecution of Mrs. Browder

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

In your Nov. 7 column of "My Day," you said, "All of us, whatever our political party, love the United States..." It's decent of you to acknowledge that someone not a member of your political party can also love his country.

"You say: 'In our hearts there must be gratitude that we live in a country where the will of the people can be expressed and where no one is afraid to vote and speak according to his beliefs.'"

"What gratitude should a Communist feel when his political party has been ruled off the ballot in 24 states by your husband's jobholders and hirelings in order to prevent expression of opinion against what he conceives to be your husband's pro-war and anti-labor policies?"

"A Communist has as much right to his beliefs as you have to yours."

Please don't tell us that the Communist Party was ruled off the ballot because of "legal technicalities" because the evidence is legion that intimidation was employed, loss of jobs threatened, in order to get signers of Communist petitions to repudiate their signatures.

"The next time you are about to talk about 'gratitude' or freedom to express 'our will,' think about Oscar Wheeler who was sentenced to 10 years in prison for circulating Communist petitions, and of his wife and four children."

"Think of the wretched meanness of the Mrs. Browder deportation and of her three children."

Raps Capitalist Propaganda Barrage

Editor, Daily Worker:

To preserve democracy and improve the socio-economic status of the American people, educational propaganda must be disseminated on a vast scale. At least in proportion to the prolific fascist drugging of the masses of people are getting on the radio and also where by legislators and typewriter-generals, also speculators of Wall Street and Chambers of Commerce variety as well as outright fascists. Lie repetition gradually becomes crowded into the mass mind and forced to be accepted as fact.

Even the American children receive a distorted aspect of democracy in preparation for easy transition to fascism, in the radio programs featuring property rights above human rights.

The children grow up with this type of education as a model of perfection in society in contradiction to the actual truth which is the direct opposite. They are shunted off on a false front towards fascism by propaganda and lose sight of the struggle for human freedom and economic security man has been striving for down through the ages.

B. S.

CHANGE THE WORLD

The Great Tradition: Can the Literary Renegades Destroy It?

By MIKE GOLD

(Continued from yesterday)

Then came the strike at Lawrence, and the Paterson strike where John Reed staged a pageant in Madison Square Garden for the strikers' benefit, the meeting with Bill Haywood, and the prison sentence Reed received in that strike.

But now the war had ended everything, his kidney operation had left him shaken, and his bourgeois career seemed over. And the young John Reed solemnly tells himself:

"All I have witnessed only confirms my first idea of the class struggle and its inevitability. I wish with all my heart that the proletariat would rise and take their rights—I don't see how else they can get them. Political relief is so slow to come, and year by year the opportunities of peaceful protest and lawful action are curtailed.

"But I am not sure any more that the working-class is capable of revolution, peace or otherwise; the workers are so divided and bitterly hostile to each other, so badly led, so blind to their class interest. The War has been a terrible shattering of faith in economic and political idealism.

"And yet I cannot give up the idea that out of democracy will be born the new world—richer, braver, freer, more beautiful. As for me, I don't know what I can do to help—I don't know yet.

"All I know is that my happiness is built on the misery of other people, that I eat because others go hungry, that I am clothed when other people go almost naked through the frozen cities in winter; and that fact poisons me, disturbs my serenity, makes me write propaganda when I would rather play—though not so much as it once did."

So here are two young middle-class writers, faced with the same monstrous fact of capitalism: that one class's comfort is built on another's hunger and misery. Sheehan cynically accepts the blood-stained luxuries, and decides to shut his eyes to the misery. He is prepared to kill his humanity and his social conscience. But John Reed, even when he has temporarily lost faith in the working class, cannot be happy in the drawing-rooms, or with sexual liberty, good food and Bach. Nor can he quite give up the dogged "idea that out of democracy will be born the new world." Not shortly after this bad hour, Reed goes to report the Russian Revolution. Here, as the world knows, his revolutionary faith was restored. But Vincent Sheehan took the inevitable path of a renegade and climber.

Then there is obvious a profound psychological difference between a revolutionary John Reed and a renegade Vincent Sheehan, something at the roots of their characters, even though both came from the same middle-class milieu.

I believe the difference was one of fear. I do not mean physical fear or physical courage; but a moral fear of becoming proletarianized. It is not comfort alone that Sheehan was afraid of losing. Many members of the middle-class give up their comfort cheerfully and go to a war. But it has to be a respectable war, run by the right bourgeois authorities. But any revolutionary action terrifies them with strange and irrational forebodings; as Sheehan himself attests.

Rayna Prohme was about to join the Communist Party. "This is the end of Rayna Prohme!" he went about muttering to himself. He regarded it as an "immolation"; he spent weeks frantically trying to argue her out of this course; he "took refuge in vodka."

"No decision in life could be more final," he says of Communist membership. "The vows of a nun, the oaths of matrimony, the resolutions of a soldier giving battle, had not the irrevocable character of this decision. . . . I struggled to bring her back from the certainty in which she dwelt to the easier world where men did not die for their beliefs—where they did not, in fact, have any beliefs if they could help it. She would be lost to me and my world; in the sense of a bourgeois individuality she would be lost altogether, for her intentions were, even for a Communist, extreme."

This, of course, is a purely hysterical and bourgeois "leftist" account of a simple fact of life. Millions of people have joined the Communist Party, in America, as in other lands. It is a mass movement, and you find in it the same species of humanity that you find outside. Feeling must be part of the choice, but millions of ordinary people suddenly do not desire to become "nuns" or "soldiers." Nor do they experience any sudden desire to "immolate" themselves.

No, despite all the frightened little bourgeois bystanders, this is a political, rather than a religious movement. The chief reason for which millions of human beings join the Communist Party is because they have reached the end of all the bourgeois promises, liberalism, parties and political plans. Nothing remains but to struggle for a new system of society. The choice, indeed, is between this struggle for a new society, or suicide within the old. Thus, people enter the Communist Party with hope, with courage,

and a sudden widening of horizons. That sacrifice may be demanded for one's new faith, they fully expect, since they already know the brutality of the desperate and dying bourgeois regime. But since millions of young men, drafted by capitalism to fight in wars in which they do not believe, often fight as bravely as volunteers, why should one not expect the same humanity to be ready to fight for what it does believe?

Furthermore, Communists know that capitalism is a dying order, and cannot long survive. Fascism, which is the last stand of capitalism, has served no purpose but to further weaken and disorganize the old system. Thus, the predominant emotion in a Communist is a strong belief in victory, sooner or later. But the Sheehans never have such feelings or such perceptions. They are organically wedded in every fibre to the bourgeois system. They cannot conceive of it ever ending. Therefore, they cannot conceive of a Soviet Europe, or a Soviet world. This always seems to them the most forlorn of lost causes; even when they go along with it for a while.

And this explains why "Jimmy" Sheehan was so frantic when the girl he adored seemed ready to cast off her "bourgeois individuality" and to take "the Communist veil." As it happens, I met Rayna Prohme on several occasions some years back in Chicago. She was a lovely, gay and warm human being, with none of the morbidity that makes the nun. Furthermore, she seemed to me extremely well-balanced and objective, the student type—no adventures, or Bohemian. It is interesting to note that in his book Sheehan truthfully paints her as the well-balanced and objective partner in their debates, while he assigns all the hysterics to himself. She joined the Communist Party after deep thought, soberly and calmly, because she was ready. But Sheehan was never ready to quit the bourgeois world, not even after what he had seen in China, Russia, Europe, Spain. He touched the fringes of the people's struggle, was even moved for a time to partnership. But the fear never left him. He did not want to be proletarianized.

This same fear, I believe, is one of the strongest emotions of the middle class in our epoch. Caught as they are between the hammer and the anvil, between the big monopolists and the working class, they vacillate from one side to the other. In prosperous times, they want to be rich; hence they fawn on the Rockefeller and duPonts. In bad times, they approach the working class in search of help against the monopolists who squeeze them. But here they do not fawn. They are arrogant, often. They assume that they are to be the leaders in the partnership. And fear, fear of the workers, is always in their bones.

The worst tragedy in bourgeois life is to lose one's money. During the panic hundreds of bankrupt stockbrokers and businessmen committed suicide. They were still in good health, but they feared poverty more than death. One of the most difficult things during the depression decade was to organize the so-called white-collar people. There was a profound psychological hurdle in the way. Not only newspapermen, engineers, technicians and other professionals facing sure starvation, but even your lowliest \$18-a-week clerks and typists could not bring themselves to acknowledge that they were workers.

They were frightened by the very word, as is evidenced by the choice of "guild," rather than "union," used by some of the white collar organizations. Calling oneself a "worker" meant, to the middle class subconsciously, the surrender of the class dream of being a millionaire some day, of giving up one's individual chances in the great capitalist lottery. This crude desire for wealth is naturally translated into more "spiritual" terms and conflicts in the minds of the bourgeois intellectuals. It becomes an obscure and complex fear of being regimented, censored, robbed of freedom, of being told "what to think" by Communist or trade union "dictators," of being reduced to cogs in an organization, after having experienced the large freedom of a bourgeois superman, etc., etc.

So here are two psychological elements that go into the makeup of a renegade: his deep fear of proletarianization, from which he has never freed himself, and his lack of love for people, a trait arising out of the inhuman competitiveness of bourgeois society.

At certain great crises, such bourgeois intellectuals have enough brains to understand that there is a class conflict, and that the workers may even win it. So they hasten to jump on what looks like a bandwagon. But it is really with fear, doubt, and hatred of their new associates. They are never at home. It was opportunism that sent them to the workers, not deeply felt convictions and loves. When the tide turns, and the workers must temporarily retreat, the same opportunism makes them jump off the bandwagon as hastily as they jumped on.

(Next installment tomorrow)

Holdovers and New Arrivals



At top, right: Jean Gabin as he appears in the prize-winning French film "Port of Shadows" at the Art Theatre. Above, right: Marlene Dietrich is seen as a temptress again in "Seven Sinners," now playing at the Roxy Theatre.



At top, left: Jeanette MacDonald, star of "Bittersweet," now playing at Radio City Music Hall; at top, center: Desi Arnaz, Cuban singer, dancer and comedian thumps the drum in "Too Many Girls" at the Criterion; above left: Brenda Marshall co-stars with John Garfield in "East of the River" at RKO theatres; above center: Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall in a scene from "The Letter" at the Strand Theatre.

An Open Letter to Ernest Hemingway from Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Nov. 20, 1940.

Literary Editor,
The Daily Worker,
Dear Sir:

At a recent membership meeting of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Mr. Hemingway's latest work, "For Whom the Bell Tolls" was a topic for considered judgment. Our interest in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is no incidental. It concerns us especially, inasmuch as the men in our organization went through the experiences and hardships of the Spanish struggle. These men, who fought side by side with the Spanish people, understood and realized their deep aspirations for democracy and freedom.

We earnestly believe that the following resolution which was thoroughly discussed, argued and finally passed at our meeting, would be of particular interest and value to your readers.

Your careful consideration of the enclosed resolution will be appreciated by us.

Yours sincerely,

MILTON WOLFF,

National Commander;

FRED P. KELLER, JR.,

N. Y. Post Commander;

IRVING GOFF,

Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

An Open Letter to Ernest Hemingway from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade:

Dear Mr. Hemingway:

As men who fought in the International Brigades of the Spanish Republican Army, convinced of the rightness of that cause and ready to give our lives in its service, we deeply resent and condemn the picture of that cause which you have portrayed in your novel, "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

It is our considered opinion that, far from writing "truly" of that war, as your hero Robert Jordan so frequently desired to do, what emerges from your book is a picture so drastically mutilated and distorted by errors of both omission and commission as to slander the cause for which we fought, which the great majority of the democratic people of the world supported, and which you yourself honorably sustained both by your writing and by your personal action.

We could, if necessary, particularize this charge endlessly, but at this time we wish merely to call your attention to the following indisputable facts:

1. Every tribute you gratuitously handed the Spanish peo-

ple, the Communists, the Soviet Union or the International Brigade is totally vitiated by a counter-statement which bears such heavy emphasis as to constitute the reader's main and lasting impression. For example: any true impression of the full horror of Franco's known policy of atrocity (though it is stated) is completely blunted by your vivid and lengthy description of an isolated example of anarchist excess.

2. Through one or another of your characters, you have maligned Dolores Ibaruri (La Pasionaria), Lister and El Campesino, and thus attempted to discredit the most competent and beloved leaders of the Spanish people and their army.

3. The leading representative of the Soviet Union portrayed in the book (Karkov) is a thoroughly cynical and unprincipled character. Thus the entire attitude of the Soviet Union toward Spain is distorted and vilified, and its magnificent diplomatic and material support—food, clothing, tanks, planes, the very weapons we fought with—is overshadowed and almost ignored.

4. You have irresponsibly slandered, under his own name, the man who was the organizer and the spirit of the International Brigades—Andre Marty. Marty's long record as a revolutionary and a fighter for the international working class cannot be impeached by whatever your personal opinion of him may be. His contribution to the fight in Spain was solid and world-respected, and your attempt to indict him as "a fool" and "a murderer" cannot bear examination by the facts. The Marty we served under was the acknowledged organizer and leader of those Brigades whose brilliant record and tradition belong to history, those Brigades which you yourself have zealously and frequently championed. The real Marty formulated the policy which guided the International Brigades throughout the war, and neither that policy nor its initiator can be impugned by your unprincipled attack—made by the French fascists against whose shameful betrayal Andre Marty is today the foremost spokesman and defender of the French people.

5. Most important of all, your book has no suggestion of any application to the world today of the most basic lessons of Spain. Of the powerful states, only the Soviet Union aided the Spanish Republic. Though with a division of labor, all the others—Germany, Italy, England, France and the United States—united to crush the Spanish Republic, and continue to persecute its refugees. The governments of France, England and the United States thus showed how false and hypocritical was their loudly protested devotion to democracy. The French Government has already completed its self-exposure by betraying its own people to slavery. In England and the United States, the same policies wage war or prepare for it under the guise of this discredited "devotion to democracy." The Spanish dead, slaughtered in a real war for democracy, rise to condemn as a false "war for democracy" the present bloody and reactionary imperialist butchery, a war in the midst of which the Soviet Union stands, now as then, as the best friend of the Spanish people and a great bulwark of peace, democracy and freedom. No book which does not at least suggest or point in the direction of these great lessons can be considered just to the Spanish people or loyal to their continuing and courageous struggle for liberty and independence.

For these reasons we cannot accept or welcome "For Whom the Bell Tolls" as the accurate and sympathetic picture of the war in Spain which we expected from an artist of your stature. We repudiate it as a distorted portrayal of the war in Spain; as a false portrait of the American volunteers in Spain; as a slander of the Soviet Union, of the International Brigades and our leaders, and of the Spanish people; and as objectively and in effect, an attack on the cause of peace, progress and democracy to which we are dedicated.

sympathetic picture of the war in Spain which we expected from an artist of your stature. We repudiate it as a distorted portrayal of the war in Spain; as a false portrait of the American volunteers in Spain; as a slander of the Soviet Union, of the International Brigades and our leaders, and of the Spanish people; and as objectively and in effect, an attack on the cause of peace, progress and democracy to which we are dedicated.

Brooklyn Contemporary Theatre Presents 'Variety Nite' Show

The Brooklyn Contemporary Theatre will present "Variety Nite" at 9:30 P. M. at the Brownsville Community Center, 831 Rockaway Ave., tomorrow evening.

A completely new program has been prepared in which popular progressive songs, skits and sketches are featured.

The Brooklyn Contemporary Theatre has performed for every major trade union and peace organization in New York City.

Among the featured full length plays it has ready for production is "Voices for Peace"—An original anti-mass chant, the preview of which will be held on Friday night, Dec. 13, at the group's theatre.

JOAN AND OBOLER REHEARSE



While the stars study the script, the camera studies the stars as they rehearse for the broadcast of "The Word" for Everyman's Theatre heard tonight on the N. B. C. network. Arch Oboler is the author of "The Word." Joan Crawford plays the leading role.

Joan Crawford Stars in Oboler Play, WEF, 9:30

Arch Oboler presents Joan Crawford in "The Word" over WEF at 9:30 tonight. . . . Kate Smith has as guests Alice Faye, Betty Grable and John Payne over WABC at 8 tonight.

AFTERNOON

1:15-WMCA—Easy Aces
1:30-WNYC—United Parent Teachers Assn. WMCA—Dance Music
1:45-WFAP—WJZ—AP News
2:00-WJZ—National Demonstration Debate on the Increase of Power by the Federal Government
2:15-WNYC—Opera Hour
2:30-WNYC—UP News
2:30-WQXR—Radio Garden Club
2:30-WQXR—Music of the Moment
2:45-WABC—Dance Music
2:45-WABC—Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski Conducting
2:50-WQXR—AP News
2:50-WNYC—Brooklyn Botanical Garden
2:55-WFAP—Vie and Side WNYC—News
2:55-WABC—News
3:00-WNYC—UP News
3:00-WNYC—Concert Orchestra
3:00-WQXR—Hour of Symphony Music
3:15-WNYC—Club Matinee
3:30-WNYC—For Dancers Only
3:45-WNYC—Artist Recital
3:50-WMCA—News
3:50-WNYC—Dance Music
3:55-WJZ—Children's Hour
4:00-WNYC—Supernatural
4:00-WQXR—Musical Varieties
4:00-WQXR—Music of the Great Masters
4:45-WNYC—UP News
4:45-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WFAP—Campfire Embers
6:00-WNYC—Dick Don WJZ—UP News
6:00-WNYC—Municipal Concert
6:00-WABC—Early Evening News
6:00-WQXR—Music to Remember
6:00-WNYC—Jimmy Powers, Sport Talk
6:00-WJZ—Alma Kitchell's Briefcase
6:15-WJZ—Bill Stearn's Sport Talk
6:15-WFAP—WJZ—AP News
6:15-WQXR—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
6:30-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
6:30-WQXR—Today's Sports
6:30-WFAP—Stand Talk, Capt. Healey
6:30-WNYC—Final Racing News
6:30-WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:35-WNYC—UP News
6:45-WFAP—Little Abner WABC—News
6:45-WNYC—News
6:45-WNYC—Herald's Morgan
6:45-WNYC—Dick Don WJZ—UP News
7:00-WFAP—Pleasantville, Waring Orch.
7:00-WNYC—Stan Lomas, Sports Review
7:00-WJZ—Joseph Marais, Music of South Africa
7:00-WQXR—Quality Music
7:15-WMCA—News
7:15-WFAP—NBC Newsroom
7:15-WNYC—Confidentially Yours
7:15-WABC—Lanny Ross, Song Recital
7:15-WNYC—Sports Fanfare
7:30-WFAP—Alma Kitchell's Briefcase
7:30-WNYC—Lanny Ross, Song Recital
7:30-WABC—Alma Kitchell's Briefcase
7:30-WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WNYC—Jimmy Powers, Sport Talk
8:00-WFAP—Lucille Manners, Song Recital
8:00-WQXR—Symphony Strings

Premiere Of Harris Symphony

By Stanley Hiller

On an Eastern tour to commemorate its Golden Jubilee the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is remaining long enough to give two concerts in Carnegie Hall while the Philharmonic Orchestra plays the corresponding pair of concerts in Chicago.

Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor of the orchestra since 1906, leads his men in a very personal style from which ostentation is completely absent. Through the years he has built a first class symphony orchestra which performs with precision, balance, and spirit. And he builds his programs with care and wisdom.

Interpreted in a wholly sympathetic vein the opening "Euryanthe" Overture of Weber left little to be desired and the Brahms Third was refreshing in conception, especially in regard to the veteran leader's unhurried tempo in the latter two movements where others are wont to succumb to haste.

"American Creed" by Roy Harris was performed in honor of the Golden Jubilee of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The work is in two sections, "Free to Dream" and "Free to Build." Based on Whitman's sentence "The Modern Man I Sing," the composition is explained by Mr. Harris as follows: "The first movement was conceived to express the emotional quality of Our Dreams and Aspirations. The second movement to express the power and precision of our structural world of ideas and actions."

Given a glittering performance by the orchestra, the work is hymn-like in conception and relies chiefly on the string and brass choirs employed in a conventional manner. But the progressions are so angular that they border on the atonal. Not the faintest echo of the America of Foster, Herbert, Handy, Gershwin could be heard. The speech of America is tart, racy, fresh in rhythm and intonation. This rich heritage is not a part of Mr. Harris' melodic idiom, creative though he may be.

The program ended with a stirring rendition of the tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" by Richard Strauss.

Music Notes

The Chicago Symphony, which came to New York for the first time since 1921 this week, will offer the world premiere of John Alden Carpenter's Symphony, "American Creed" in its concert at Carnegie Hall this afternoon.

The complete program consists of the Bach Suite for Flute and Strings in B minor, No. 2, Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra," Carpenter's Symphony and Berlioz' Overture "Carnaval Romain."

Jeanette MacDonald's first and only concert appearance in the New York area will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4 at the Westchester County Center in White Plains. In the interim between "Bittersweet," her last film which opens this week at Radio City Music Hall and her new one, scheduled to go into production soon, the singing star of the screen, stage and radio is making a selected American tour to add to her extensive concertizing abroad. Her exclusive recital in the metropolitan area, which is sponsored by Mrs. Julian Olney, will follow engagements at Symphony Hall in Boston and in Hartford.

Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will make her first appearance of the season with the Chicago Opera Company on Monday evening, Nov. 25, singing Gilda in "Rigoletto." Miss Pons will fill a concert engagement in Rockford, Illinois, on Nov. 27, and will return to Chicago to sing Lucia on Nov. 30, concluding her fall concert and opera tour. She arrives in New York Dec. 2, to rejoin the Metropolitan Opera for her eleventh season as leading coloratura soprano.

MOTION PICTURES

NOW PLAYING!



CHICAGO, ILL. — 2nd SMASH WEEK! — Latest Soviet Film — "The Great Beginning" STUDIO THEATRE at E. Van Buren — Near Michigan

On The Score Board

That Ref. Movie
Review
And Grid Deaths

By LESTER RODNEY

Aftermath on Cornell Thing

CORNELL'S prompt concession of the ball game to Dartmouth when the referee admitted the error that had given the Big Red its winning touchdown was by and large a sporting gesture. Those things are usually shrugged off and "forgotten" as coming too late while the winning team hangs on to its shadily gained victory in the records. Ohio State didn't kick back the ball game to Purdue last month when it was shown after the game that the winning field goal had been kicked by an ineligible player, in through the referee's oversight.

Dartmouth's quick acceptance of the victory was sort of refreshing too. A sanctimonious Alphonse and Gaston refusal to take the win would have been piling the Ivy on a bit too thick. The boys on the Dartmouth team who fought their hearts out to overturn 5-1 odds appreciate the tangible 3-0 victory more than they would a 7-3 defeat well larded with apseaus.

The whole affair may have a healthy effect on some of the more arrogant and overbearing referees. Red Friesell has been much lauded for admitting his error. Without meaning to be too harsh on the guy with the whistle it's difficult to see how he could have done anything else with the evidence of moving pictures and sports writers' charts staring him in the face. And all the fuss would have been avoided if Friesell had lent an ear to the Dartmouth captain when that youngster protested that Cornell had already had four downs and offered to prove it. Friesell shrugged him aside with the almighty righteousness that too many of the men in white knickers acquire. And didn't do the Dartmouth kids any great favor two days later when admitting that he was the only one in the ball park who was mistaken on the very simple matter of arithmetic. However, all's well now, except for the poor bookies (sob sob) who had to pay off twice. And just to show that a sports writer never learns from an upset, watch Cornell pour it on Penn Saturday.

Some More Admissions?

By the way, do you think Gene Tunney would concede that 1926 victory to Jack Dempsey if shown moving picture proof that he got a count of 14? How about Bill Klem sighing, "Boys, I booted that 3 and 2 pitch on Tinker back in 1904. The Cubs really beat the Giants and won the pennant." Or Bummy Davis admitting that maybe ONE of his punches landed a little south of Fritz Ziv's equator last Friday night. . . .

N. L. Movie a Good One

SAW THE new National League film and it's well worth the time of any group, club or organization that can provide a projector. The film is free after December 1st. Can be obtained from National League Film Bureau, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, with no red tape. Thirty-two minutes of good inside stuff, with slow motion on cut-off plays, pitching, deliveries, infield and batting technique, picking runners off, methods of limbering up and player oddities such as Derringer's directly overhand delivery. Ott's raised foot stance, Vaughan's wide foot in the bucket, Fitt's cork screw windup, etc. There's a hilarious shot of Pepper Martin and Mort Cooper doing sleight of hand tricks with the ball in a pepper game. They invite another Card player in, pretend to throw him the ball and it rolls down the back of their neck and up the wrist of the other guy. The thing is done in a comic, jerky pantomime style ala Chaplin's old films. And really funny. Almost as funny is the dubbed in advertising shot for Wheaties, in which Dodger second baseman Pete Concarart is shown in a domestic scene in the morning. Mrs. Concarart chats with him and then asks, "What would you like for breakfast, Pete?" "Wheaties and milk" barks Pete promptly and then almost plaintively, "Er, and some bacon and eggs."

Football "Death" Story Misses Point

WOULD TAKE mild issue with a story on football "deaths" in that excellent magazine "Friday." It speaks of 30 deaths a season, presumably in the college game, which is all the article mentions, and poses the question as to whether the game is worth such a toll. Of course it wouldn't be, but there is no such amazing death list. Last death in college football occurred three years ago in a freshman game. The article cites as its only actual college death the much cited case of the Army's Sheridan breaking his neck against Yale. Not only did that happen some ten years ago, but it happened on a flying wedge kickoff formation which has since been banned. As we've pointed out before, almost all the listed deaths in football came from the sandlots and pickup games which are increasingly played without proper fields, equipment or supervision as the war budget supplants what little the New Deal once started to do in the way of recreation for the youth. That's the emphasis should be. There's absolutely no "death" case to be made out against college football where proper equipment and sane legislation have just about done away with the danger of fatality.

Lew Was Hungry Then

PICKING LOU JENKINS to beat Pete Lello tonight at the Garden and retain his lightweight championship. The scrawny one from Texas was knocked out by his plenty tough opponent in Chicago two years ago, but those were slightly undermanned days of hamburgers and crullers for Jenkins and from what I saw of Lello against Eldridge recently, the hard-hitting champ should turn the tables.

Jenkins Over Lello Tonight

Lightweight Champ Meets Conqueror of 2 Years Ago at Garden—Good Prelim Scraps

Almost two years ago Pete Lello knocked out Lew Jenkins at the White City Stadium in Chicago. Tonight the boys clash again, but this time there is much more at stake, for Jenkins is now the world's lightweight champ. 15,000 are expected at the Garden to see this and four other fights that sound like action.

Peck Expects No 'Trouble' With Indians

New Manager Also Says He Won't Work Feller Out of Turn

Roger Peckinpugh, new manager of the Cleveland Indians, said in an interview yesterday that he didn't expect any of the sort of "trouble" experienced by Oscar Vada, whose conduct was protested against by the players in a mass petition.

"So far as I'm concerned," said Peck, "last season never happened. It's none of my business. I don't care who was involved. We'll start fresh in 1941."

"I will run the ball club to win games and I expect discipline. If the players want to play poker—that's all right. If they want to play golf, that's all right. They will have to get in early nights as usual. I don't see why I should have any trouble."

Speaking of pitching prospects, Peck said,

"Any manager who can start with Feller has quite a pitching staff. He has a nice curve to go with his blinding speed. I don't expect to work Bob more than any other pitcher. Of course, it's always a temptation in a close game to toss in a fellow like that as a ninth inning relief man."

I remember Clark Griffith had that temptation while he was managing Walter Johnson at Washington. Griffith used to solve that problem by pitching Walter in the first game of a series and then sending him home so he couldn't weaken him in relief roles."

It was right after the Lello KO that Jenkins came to New York and began a winning streak that ended with his spectacular KO of Lou Ambros to win the championship. Jenkins says he is a much better fighter now than he was two years ago, and that seems logical enough. He is a terrific hitter. Lello showed here a few weeks ago and looked good beating Irving Eldridge.

One of the most attractive supporting acts of the year features an eight rounder between the popular Tony Martellano and George Martin of Boston, who has won four in a row here including a decision over Pedro Montanez. In a second eight the hard hitting Julie Kogon, who beat Scalzo last time out and is a leading lightweight contender, faces Leo Rodak of Chicago, a seasoned performer. Two rounds round out the card. Prices run from \$1.15 general admission to \$5.75 top.

Monroe's Negro Ace Wins National Title, Breaks Mark

ELIZABETH N. J., Nov. 21 (UP).—Frank Dixon, Negro runner from New York's James Monroe High School, clinched an unbeaten season today by winning the national interscholastic cross-country championship race at Warinanco Park.

Dixon defeated more than 200 rivals by covering the two-and-a-half mile course in 12 minutes and 48.2 seconds. He shaved seven-tenths of a second off the record set by last year's champion, Leroy Schwartzkopf, now a Yale freshman.

5 More Years for Leahy

BOSTON, Nov. 21 (UP).—A report published here today said that coach Frank Leahy has been given a five-year contract at increased salary to continue as gridiron mentor of the Boston college football team.

THE CHAMP



Looney Breaks Pro Receiving Mark

Don Looney, Rookie Philadelphia end, established a new league record for pass-catching and Johnny Drake, Cleveland fullback, climbed into second place in two different departments in the race for individual honors in the national professional football league.

Statistics for the 10th week of play revealed that Looney has caught 42 passes, breaking the old mark of 41 set in 1937 by Don Hutson of Green Bay and duplicated by Gaynell Tinsley of the Chicago Cardinals, 18, 1938. Looney, however, leads Hutson by only three catches and each has two games to play.

Hutson's 604 yards on catches is the highest total in the league while his teammate, Carl Mullenau, has caught the most touchdowns, passes, six.

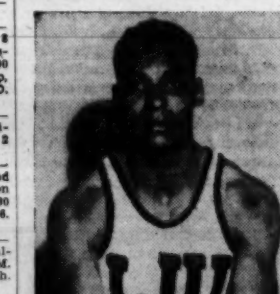
Drake climbed from seventh to second in ground-gaining with 358 yards and from fifth to second in scoring with 44 points. Whitner White of Detroit remained in first place among the ground gainers with 474 yards. Dick Todd of Washington has a clear title to scoring honors with eight touchdowns for 64 points.

Sammy Baugh, Washington's great forward passer, has already established the single game record of 23 completions and will annex two new season's records in 102 completions in 157 tosses for 1306 yards and 11 touchdowns. His efficiency average is .649.

Redskins Set Mark

The Washington Redskins have added another forward passing mark to their amazing 1940 records the National League's statistical bureau announced yesterday. The Redskins completed 13 passes against the Chicago Bears Sunday to bring their season total to 131 completions, four more than the record set by the Cleveland Rams a year ago. It marks the third passing record set by the Redskins this season. Single game marks were set a week ago when they made 25 completions for 312 yards.

Set to Change Uniforms for LIU



Bill King winds up his football career for LIU tomorrow against Toledo, and then makes a quick change into basketball uniform to captain the court squad till February, when he graduates.

Rams Rout Arkansas 27-7 to Earn Bowl Bid

FOR THE BOWLS

Suggesting Stanford vs. Texas Aggies in Aose Bowl, Tennessee vs. Boston in Sugar, SMU vs. Fordham in Cotton

Each year about this time, I write a story advising officials of the various bowl games about the teams they should select to play in their own particular piles of concrete on New Year's day.

This has become such a tremendously unpopular feature, both with the bowl authorities and the public, that I hesitate to bandon it. So, without further ado, let me plunge my nose into business that is not mine at all, and give you the proper Bowl lineup for January 1, 1941.

The Rose Bowl should entertain Stanford and the Texas Aggies. Stanford is already in and has the right to invite any team it chooses.

Too many times in the past, the west coast champion, knowing that the Bowl would be filled, no matter what team furnished the opposition, has selected the weakest team with a national ranking. Remember Duke in 1937? Texas has been especially slighted by the far western champions. Texas Christian should have been asked the year O'Brien was at his best, and the Texas Aggies should have been given consideration last year. This year there can be no ignoring the Aggies. They will have won 20 straight when they finish with Texas on Saturday, and come mighty close to winning the national championship two years in succession.

If Stanford wants to prove that Clark Shaughnessy really has wrought a miracle, and that its amazing comeback is not largely due to the weakest Pacific Coast conference in years, it will take a whack at the Aggies.

Now, to straighten out matters for the Sugar Bowl. The logical pairings down there is Tennessee and Boston College. Tennessee wouldn't go too well in the Rose Bowl after the collapse of last year, but would do all right in the Sugar division.

Boston College has yet to beat Auburn, of course, and I'm not saying it will. As a matter of fact, the best longest of the season is to take a flier on the boys from Auburn, the loveliest village of the Auburn plain, to upset the easterners.

Now what does that leave for the Orange and Cotton Bowls? This year, I'm afraid the Texans are going to take a kicking again, and probably have to settle on S.M.U. and Fordham, a pair of beaten teams.

The Orange Bowl can invite several unbeaten teams. There is Penn State, for one. Marshall for another. St. Ambrose and Minnesota for two more. Or it could use a fine Nebraska team and a Georgetown club that lost to Boston College by only one point.

In the next installment I will settle the problems of the prune, sun, finger, and all the other bowls. Also, I will quote from letters in answer to this story, calling me a busybody, an ingoramus, and—well, everything but what I am—a fellow who has lost his draft number. —U.P.—H.M.L.

Filipowicz Stars With Brilliant Passes at Polo Grounds

Fordham's once beaten powerhouse crushed Arkansas yesterday at the Polo Grounds 27-7 and the manner of the doing was seen likely to have earned the Rams a bid to one of the Bowl games. It also gave the NYU team seated in a stands an uneasy feeling about this year's traditional.

Sophomore Steve Filipowicz put on a great display of passing. On Fordham's second scrimmage play he heaved a 45 yard beauty to Noble on the 25 yard line. Aided by a neat blocking, the quarterback went the rest of the way for the first score.

Another aerial shot to Eshmont over the line was carried 18 yards by the speedy Len to the Arkansas 27.

That threat fizzled on the 6, but a little later "Flip" heaved another one to Eshmont from the 49 which was caught on the 18 and run to the 6. Then he passed to Lansing in the end zone.

The third touchdown was scored by the same combination. In the second half Eshmont intercepted a pass and raced back to the 13, from where Denney scored on a brilliant end around play to make it 27-0.

Arkansas broke the ice in the fourth quarter with a pass from Baillings to Haynes. The big South-erners were outclassed.

Alumni Should Extend Beavers

When the City College basketball team takes on the Alumni in a pre-season game for the benefit of the Dr. Sydney A. Stein Hospitalization Fund Saturday, Beaver fans will have a chance to find out what lies in store for C.C.N.Y. in the year's basketball fortunes.

The Beaver quintet is considered extremely promising and the encounter with the Alumni is eagerly awaited to make the Beavers show what they've got. The Alumni, represented by such court stars as Bernie Fliegel, Moe Goldman, Moe Spahn, Sam Winograd, Dave Paris, Ace Goldstein and Milt Trupin, will start a team capable of extending Nat Holman's varsity to the limit.

Starting for the Beavers will be Julian Gerson at center, Martin Scheinkman and Sam Deitchman at the forwards, and William Holman and Captain Angelo Monitto at the guards. Of this five, all but Holman were in the lineup when the Beavers snapped N.Y.U.'s 18-game winning streak last winter. Veterans Al Goldstein and Eddie Edwin also will be available for service.

Cuff to See Game

Ward Cuff, star Giant back, will be the only New York player not ready to play against the Redskins on Sunday in the Polo Grounds but Cuff refuses to stay away from the conte

SCORES

Fordham 27	Arkansas 7
Morgan 12	Virginia State 6
Virginia Union 7	Hampton 6
Cincinnati 44	Miami 6
Utah State 16	Wyoming 6
Texas Tech 7	St. Louis 6
Utah 13	Idaho 6
Missouri 45	Kansas 26
Akron 47	John Carroll 6
Western Reserve 15	Case 14
Maryland 14	Rutgers 7
VMI 14	VPI 0
William & Mary 16	Richmond 0
Delaware 16	Lebanon Valley 0
Lincoln (Pa.) 63	Howard (D.C.) 0

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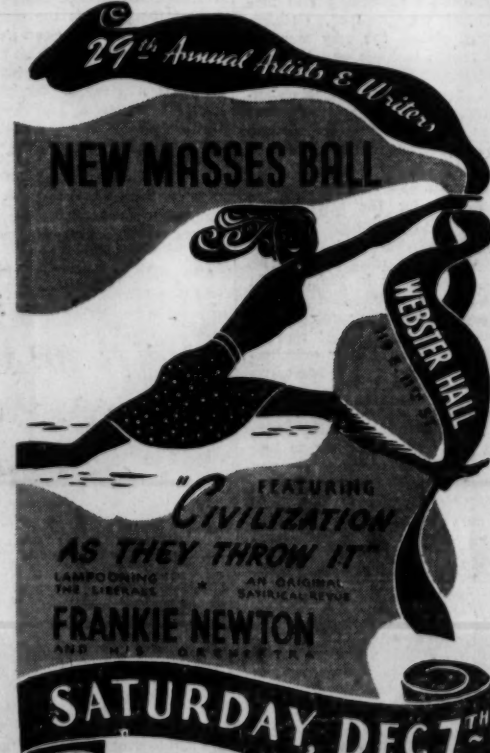
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